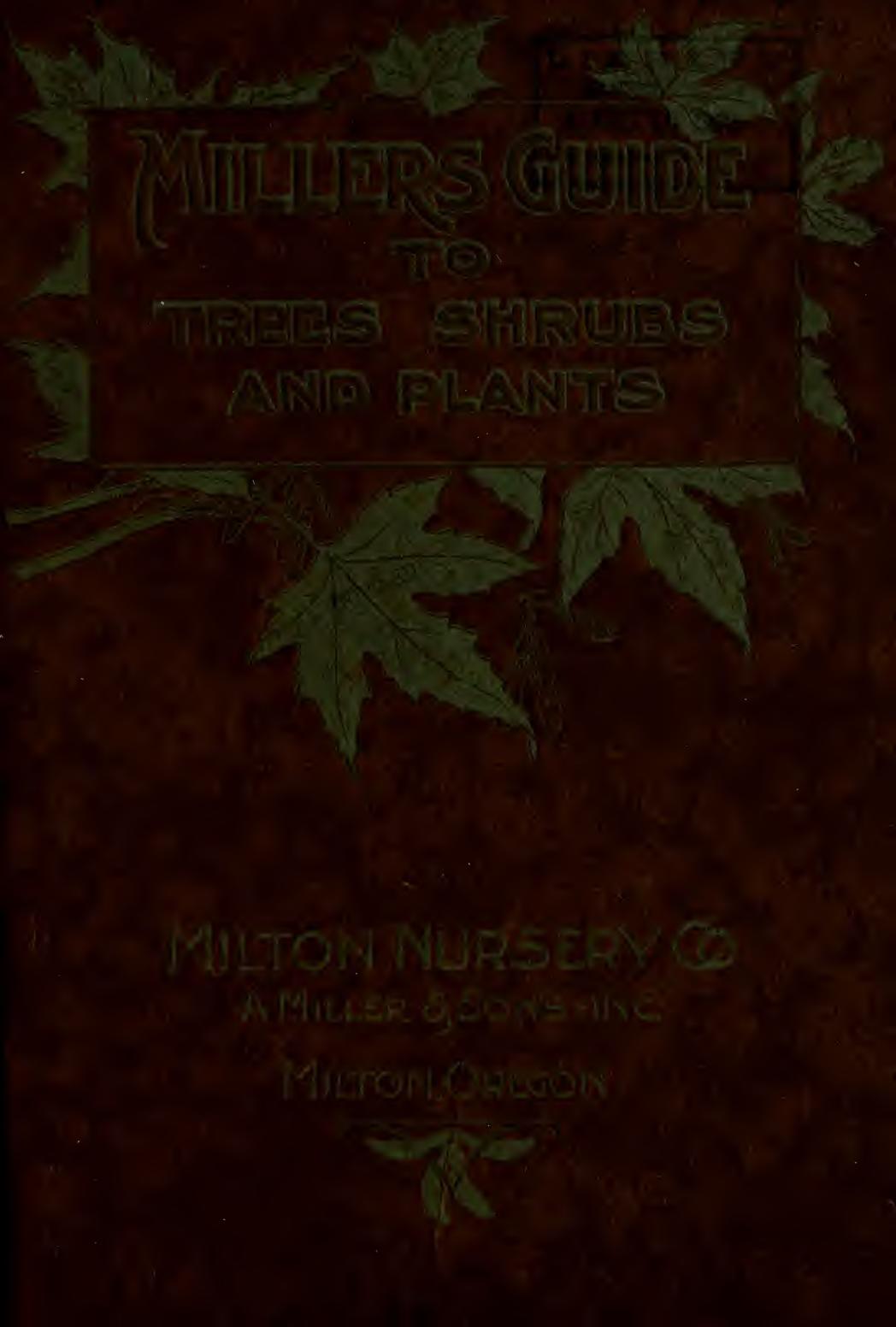


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MILLER'S GUIDE TO TREES SHRUBS AND PLANTS

MULTON NURSERY CO.
A Miller Son's Inc.
Multon, Oregon

ESTABLISHED 1878

INCORPORATED 1908

Meek . 13-14

Milton Nursery Company

A. MILLER & SONS
INCORPORATORS

INDEXED

Fruit, Shade and Ornamental
Trees, Shrubs, Plants,
Vines, Roses, Etc.

“Genuineness and Quality”

MILTON, OREGON

34 YEARS IN BUSINESS

One of The Oldest and Largest Nurseries
in The Northwest

INTRODUCTION

WE TAKE great pleasure in presenting herewith our thirty-third annual catalog, with revised and complete descriptions. The simple and systematic arrangement which has been adopted, combined with a complete index, renders the publication very convenient for reference.

OVER THIRTY-FOUR YEARS AGO A. Miller, the present president of the Milton Nursery Company, started the Milton Nursery, in what is known as "The Garden Spot" of the Walla Walla Valley, just in the edge of the beautiful town of Milton, Umatilla county, Oregon, and one-fourth mile east of the depot, on the main line of the O. W. R. & N. Railroad between Spokane and Pendleton; also one-fourth mile east of the depot on the Walla Walla Valley Traction Company road. From a small beginning, it grew steadily, under his careful, experienced management it being his constant aim to produce stock absolutely true to name and peculiarly adapted to the climate and other conditions of the Northwest. That he was successful in his efforts we believe to be fully proven by the large number of thrifty orchards grown from stock from our nurseries, now bearing fruit in abundance throughout the Western states.

In 1896 S. A. Miller secured an interest in the nursery and assumed the management of the business. At that time more ground was secured and a larger acreage planted to nursery stock, and the business continued to grow. A few years later the names of G. W. and C. B. Miller were added to the firm, and in the Spring of 1908 the business had reached such a great volume that in order to better facilitate its management, the firm was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$50,000.00, under the name of Milton Nursery Company. The stock being fully paid up and all retained by the old firm of A. Miller & Sons.

The Company now has TWO HUNDRED ACRES devoted exclusively to the growing of nearly TWO MILLIONS of fruit, shade, ornamental trees and shrubbery, and having just completed our new warehouse, cellar and office at a cost of several thousand dollars, we can safely claim the distinction of having the oldest and best equipped nurseries in the Northwest. The soil on which we grow our trees is perfectly adapted to the raising of nursery stock and producing a fine system of golden yellow, fibrous roots, as well as unusually healthy and thrifty tops.

We thank our friends and customers for the liberal patronage we have received for more than a quarter of a century, and believing this is only attained by honest and fair dealing with all, we hope, in the same manner, to retain the trade and confidence already placed in our nursery, as well as to increase it.

Knowing that never before have we offered a finer stock to the public, we feel that we need no other guarantee than our record of the past years. It is our constant aim and intention to supply only the best stock at lowest prices consistent with the quality of the goods offered, and all intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to give us an opportunity to furnish estimates upon their lists. We, therefore, solicit your orders, promising that every endeavor will be made to make each customer satisfied.

MILTON NURSERY COMPANY,
Milton, Oregon.



*Office, Packing House and
Heeling-In Grounds.*

PLEASE READ.

1.—We begin shipping in the Fall, about the 20th of October, continuing until freezing weather, and usually in the Spring from March 1st to the middle of April.

2.—Orders should be sent in as early as possible, that there may be plenty of time for shipping long distances when necessary.

3.—Buyers ordering by letter should write out their order plainly. This will prevent mistakes in the hurry of the packing season. Also, write your name, postoffice, state and county as plain as possible.

4.—Give plain and specific directions. When none are given we forward according to our best judgment, but in no case do we assume any responsibility after the delivery of the stock in good condition to the forwarder.

5.—Those who are not acquainted with the merits of the different varieties will do well to leave the selection to us, stating if wanted for family or market use, and giving the proportion of Summer, Fall and Winter, as we shall send only such as give general satisfaction, and our long experience enables us to select varieties adapted to the locality. The description of the various kinds of fruits, etc., in this catalog is, in the main, correct, but sometimes altitude, soil and climatic conditions and cultivation influences the quality, color, size and season to a noticeable degree, so much so that customers may doubt the genuineness of certain varieties of fruit. Before condemning anything as untrue to name always allow the foregoing to have proper weight.

6.—We take great care to have our trees true to name, cutting all our scions and buds from bearing trees ourselves, and not trusting it to our hired men, but if any should prove untrue we will replace the same or refund the money. It is, however, understood between the purchaser and ourselves that in no case will we be held liable for a greater sum than the original price paid for the trees that prove untrue.

7.—All the trees and plants are carefully labeled and securely packed in the best possible manner, and delivered to carriers, for which no extra charge is made for cartage.

8.—Orders must be accompanied with the cash or satisfactory reference.

9.—Remittances may be made by bank draft, express checks, postal orders or registered letters. Please do not send individual checks without adding fifteen cents to cover exchange.

10.—Our customers are requested to notify us immediately if any errors occur in filling their orders, so that we may at once correct them, as we desire to conduct our business in all respects satisfactory to those who favor us with their confidence.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Those only who can show a contract issued during the current year, with our seal and signature attached, are authorized to solicit orders for us. We wish to call special attention to this notice, as unprincipled persons are known to have taken orders in our name, and filled them with inferior stock secured from other sources. Patrons will confer a favor on us by promptly reporting the name of any person who they believe is not a duly appointed agent of this company.



M. N. CO.

Baker-Langdon Orchard. Two-year-old Rome Beauty apple trees. Four hundred acres where thousands of our trees are now growing. Walla Walla, Wn.

Hints on Planting, Culture, Pruning, Etc.

WHAT TO PLANT—Select thrifty young trees in preference to old or very large ones; the roots are more tender and fibrous and bear transplanting better and are far more apt to live. They can also be more easily trimmed and shaped to any desired form, and in the course of a few years will usually outstrip the old ones in growth. The largest and most successful planters almost invariably select one-year-old trees.

TREATMENT—When the trees are received from the nursery, bury the roots in well pulverized soil until you are ready to plant them. Never expose the roots to sun or wind. If trees are received in a frozen state, place the package unopened in a cellar, away from frost and heat, until thawed out, then unpack. If partly dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground, or place in water from twelve to twenty-four hours.

PLANTING—Make the holes large enough to admit the roots without cramping or bending, and deep enough to bring the tree to its natural depth. The fine surface soil should be used in covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots, so there will be no opportunity for dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection. Omission to pack the earth solidly is a more frequent cause of failure in planting nursery stock than any other. Fill the holes full enough to be even with the surrounding surface after the fresh earth settles. Large standard trees should be staked and tied so that the wind will not loosen the roots. Be sure to cut the tops back fully one-third soon after planting; more is better.

AFTER CULTURE—Cultivate vegetables among your trees, never grain or grass. In order to make your trees have a good healthy growth you must cultivate them the same as you would corn or potatoes; in fact you cannot cultivate them too much the first three years.

PRUNING—Pruning should be varied according to the condition of the tree and the purpose of the planter. It should be done regularly every Spring before the buds swell. By doing this the removal of large branches will be avoided.

SHADE TREES—If large, should be cut back liberally when planted and well staked until they become firmly established. After pruning will seldom be necessary as they are to provide shade and will form natural heads.

Careful attention should be given to spraying both as a preventive and a curative measure. When signs of disease or attack by insects are first seen a remedy should be sought and carefully applied. Timely application of a suitable spray may save a large expenditure later, even the tree itself or perhaps the whole orchard. Consult the State Agricultural College Bulletins on this subject. A spray Calendar will be found in the back of this Catalog.



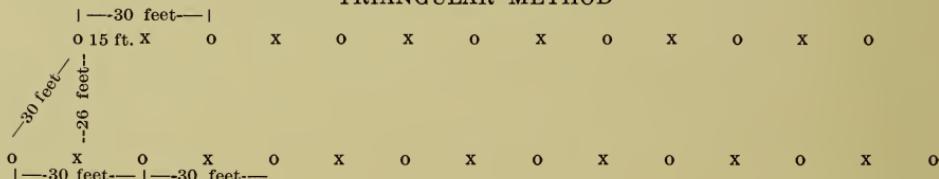
Pruning two-year-old Rome Beauty apple trees. Baker-Langdon orchard, Walla Walla, Wn.

MILTON NURSERY COMPANY'S ANNUAL CATALOG

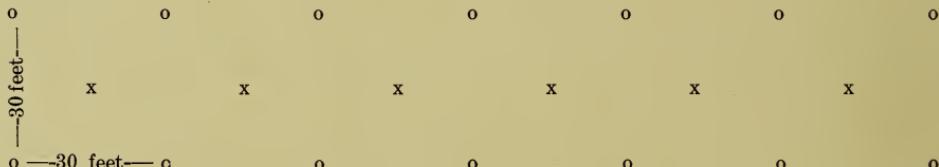
NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES APART.

Distance,	1 foot apart each way,	No. Plants	Square Method	Triangular Method
" 2	" "	"	43,560	50,300
" 3	" "	"	10,890	12,575
" 4	" "	"	4,840	5,899
" 5	" "	"	2,722	3,143
" 6	" "	"	1,742	2,011
" 7	" "	"	1,210	1,397
" 8	" "	"	888	1,035
" 9	" "	"	680	785
" 10	" "	"	537	620
" 12	" "	"	435	502
" 14	" "	"	302	348
" 15	" "	"	222	256
" 16	" "	"	193	222
" 18	" "	"	170	191
" 20	" "	"	134	154
" 25	" "	"	109	125
" 30	" "	"	69	79
" 35	" "	"	48	55
" 40	" "	"	35	40
			27	31

TRIANGULAR METHOD



SQUARE METHOD



o indicates permanent trees. x indicates fillers.

Rule, Square Method—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Rule, Equilateral Triangle Method—Divide the number required to the acre, "square method," by the decimal .866. The result will be the number of plants required to the acre by this method.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apple	25 to 30 feet apart each way
Standard Pears	20 to 25 "
Strong Growing Cherries	20 to 25 "
Duke and Morello Cherries	16 to 18 "
Standard Plums and Prunes	16 to 18 "
Apricots, Peaches and Nectarines	16 to 18 "
Grapes	7 to 10 "
Currents and Gooseberries	4 to 6
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4 by 5 to 7
Strawberries for field culture	1 to 1½ by 4 to 4
Strawberries for garden culture	1 to 2 feet apart

All communications relative to nursery stock and prices will be attended to promptly, and any information or advice that we are able to impart, when desired, will be given freely.

Address,

MILTON NURSERY COMPANY,
Milton, Oregon.

Fruit Department



Spitzenberg Apples, The Dalles, Oregon.

APPLES

The apple is the world renowned fruit of temperate climates. From the most remote periods it has been the subject of praise among writers and poets, and the old mythologies all endow its fruit with wonderful virtues. No fruit is more universally liked or generally used than the apple. It is exceedingly wholesome. The finest sorts are much esteemed for desserts, and the little care required in its culture renders it the most abundant of all fruits in the temperate climates. The apple will grow on a variety of soils, but seldom thrives on very dry sands or soils saturated with moisture. A deep, strong gravelly, marly, or clayey loam, or a strong sandy loam on a gravelly subsoil, produces the greatest crops, and the highest flavored fruit, as well as the utmost longevity of the trees. We may here remark that almost every district of the country has one or more varieties which seem peculiarly adapted to the soil and climate of that locality. So that planters would do well to choose those which have been tested in prominent fruit sections, and are of known commercial value. Generally all the varieties listed in our catalog will do well when planted for home use, but experience has shown the adaptability of certain varieties in preference to others for commercial purposes. State Horticultural authorities can usually be consulted as to varieties, and with this knowledge an intelligent selection can be made. We will be glad to render assistance in this line whenever desired.

SUMMER APPLES

Early Goodwin—Originated one and one-half miles north of our nurseries, on the old fruit farm of William Goodwin, whose name we have given this valuable apple, not only in honor of him, but that it also expresses in part the quality of the fruit, "Goodone." The tree makes a beautiful upright, spreading and vigorous growth, perfectly hardy and bears an immense crop of fruit annually. The fruit is large size, smooth, roundish, oblong, beautifully colored with whitish yellow, striped and splashed with bright red and covered with thin bloom. Flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; excellent for cooking and dessert and is unequalled by any other variety of its season, July and August, for its long keeping and shipping qualities. We are pleased to offer to our customers this new apple, feeling assured that it is the best all around shipping Summer variety that has ever been placed on the market.

Yellow Transparent—The earliest apple grown. Ripens two weeks before Early Harvest. Can easily be kept ten days after ripening, making it a desirable market fruit. Flesh fine grained, juicy, rich sub-acid; the tree is perfectly hardy, a good upright grower, very early and abundant bearer, new and valuable.

Early Harvest—Fruit medium size, skin yellow, flesh very white, tender and juicy; ripens middle of July.

Red June—A medium size apple of good quality, productive and hardy; July and August.

Red Astrachan—Fruit above medium size, nearly covered with deep crimson; rich, juicy and acid; a strong growing tree, perfectly hardy and a good bearer; July.

Sweet June—Rather large, pale yellow, sweet and juicy; last of August.

FALL APPLES

Autumn Strawberry—Size medium, color streaks of light and dark red; tender, juicy, sub-acid, fine. Tree vigorous and productive. September to October.

Alexander—Of Russian origin; large, deep red; flesh, yellowish white; crisp, tender, with pleasant flavor. Very good. October.

Duchess of Oldenburgh—Of Russian origin; large size, roundish, streaked with red and yellow; flesh juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; tree a vigorous grower, very hardy; very early and abundant bearer; it succeeds well in the North where other varieties fail. We confidently recommend it as a valuable market sort, or for domestic use. September.

Fameuse or Snow—A most beautiful apple of medium size, roundish, oblate; whitish ground, striped with deep red, flesh snowy white; juicy and pleasant; tree very hardy. November to December.

Gravenstein—Large, striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high flavored; vigorous and productive. September to October.

Jeffries—Fruit medium size, yellow, shaded and splashed with crimson; flesh white, tender, juicy, with a rich, mild, sub-acid

flavor. The best eating grown in its season; very productive. September and October. **Maiden's Blush**—Rather large, pale yellow, with a beautiful red cheek; fine grained, tender, pleasant acid flavor; an excellent market variety; a good and regular bearer; tree extremely hardy; very good. September to October.

Rambo—A very popular Autumn fruit. It is valuable for the table or kitchen, and the tree thrives well, fruit of medium size, with a rich flavor. October to December.

Red Beitungheimer—A rare German variety very recently introduced. Fruit very large, skin pale green, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a fine grower and abundant bearer. September to October.

Twenty Ounce—Very large; yellow, striped with red; quality good, tree hardy, vigorous and a good bearer; popular as a market variety. October to December.

Waxen—Tree very healthy and thrifty; fruit medium size with deep, rich yellow in the sun; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, acid; one of the best drying apples. Last of October.

WINTER APPLES

Arkansas Black—This apple originated in Benton county, Arkansas. The tree is very hardy and thrifty, an early and uniform bearer. Fruit large, smooth and round, very black, dotted with whitish specks. Flesh yellow, very juicy and a delicious flavor. A standard market variety. Specimens have been kept until August.

Bismark—Introduced from New Zealand. Tree somewhat dwarf in habit of growth; thick, heavy foliage. Fruit large, handsome, shaded red on yellow ground. Tree a prolific and early bearer. Hardy.

Baldwin—Large, skin yellow in shade, but nearly covered with red and orange in the sun. Flesh yellowish white with an agreeable mild acid and yet high flavor. Tree a fine grower and very productive. November to March.

Ben Davis—Large size, striped with bright red; showy, rather coarse quality; productive. Its good keeping qualities make it one of the best shipping varieties. A long keeper.

Black Ben Davis—Of the Ben Davis family. Fruit large, deep red color. Not distinguished from Gano.

Bailey's Sweet—Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit large, roundish, conical, yellowish, mostly shaded and striped with dark red; flesh white, tender, almost melting, with a honeyed sweet flavor. The best late sweet apple. October to November.

Blue Pearmain—Tree hardy. Fruit large, dark red, rich, sub-acid. December to February.

Delicious—Is all that is claimed for it. Is a thrifty grower; very hardy; has never failed to bear full crop. The apples are large, quite even, and for color about half way between Rome Beauty and Jonathan; it is solid; will mellow about Christmas, and will keep until February. Quality and flavor unsurpassed. Young and annual bearer. Originator, Jesse Hiatt, Iowa.

Grimes Golden Pippin—Tree hardy and productive. Fruit medium to large, rich golden yellow; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, rich, sub-acid; very good. December to March.



Five-year-old Rome Beauty in the famous Geo. L. Cleaver orchard, Imbler, Ore. One hundred acres.

Gano, or Black Ben Davis—Form conical, good size and smooth; deep red shaded on sunny side to mahogany; very attractive; flesh pale yellow, fine grained, tender, pleasant, mild, sub-acid; tree healthy, vigorous and hardy; an annual and prolific bearer. It is becoming known as one of our best keeping and shipping apples. Feb. to May.

Jonathan—Medium to large, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with dark or lively red; fine grained, very tender and finely flavored; tree very productive. An excellent market variety. Dec. to February.

King—(King of Tompkins County)—Very large and showy; color red and striped; flavor like the Baldwin. One of our best Winter apples. Very salable. November to December.

King David—Medium to large; similar to, but excelled in quality by Jonathan. Plant Jonathan in preference for an apple of this type.

Lady Apple—A dainty, small, flat apple, of uniform size, deep bright red in color. A little apple but attractive, because of size, color and quality. Late keeper.

Lawver—(Delaware Red Winter)—Large, roundish, flat, very heavy and hard; beautiful dark red; mild sub-acid. We have kept them in our cellar for more than a year. Is not profitable in the West.

Mammoth Black Twig—(Paragon)—Very large, bright red, pleasant, sub-acid; tree remarkably vigorous and productive; fruit hangs well on tree; fine late keeper.

Missouri Pippin—Large; red cheek, with darker red stripes, very handsome and fair quality. Good grower; early and immense bearer.

McIntosh Red—An exceedingly valuable, hardy, Canada sort; medium size, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy and refreshing. A good, annual bearer, of fair handsome fruit. Resembles the Fameuse, but larger and more hardy, and fully equal in quality to this standard sort. November to February. A profitable apple in high altitudes. A leader in Montana.

Northern Spy—Fruit large, roundish, oblong, conical; skin thin, smooth, greenish or pale yellow, with light and dark stripes of purplish red; flesh white, fine grained, tender, slightly sub-acid and delicious flavor; tree a good grower; a long keeper.

Ortley—A moderately strong grower, with upright slender shoots. Bears abundantly. Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblong, conic, greenish yellow at maturity, sometimes with a sunny cheek. Flesh white, fine grained tender, juicy, sub-acid, very pleasant. November to February.

Palouse—Large, bright red, juicy, crisp and fine flavor. A vigorous growing tree; fruit resembles Baldwin, better keeper. January to May.

Red Cheek Pippin—(Mammoth Pippin)—Large, greenish yellow, with a fine red cheek; juicy, tender, good; tree erect, vigorous, productive. Keeps well till March or April.

Rome Beauty—Origin, Southern Ohio; tree vigorous and productive; bears quite often when but four years old; fruit large, roundish, approaching conic; yellow shaded and striped with a beautiful bright red; very tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid and very pleasant. We cannot recommend this apple too highly for cooking, eating or market. December to March.

Rhode Island Greening—Trees are hardy, grow very strong, and bear most abundant; fruit large, roundish; skin smooth, dark green, becoming yellow when thoroughly ripe; rich, tender and fine grained. November to December.

Roxbury Russet—Medium to large; greenish or yellow russet; crisp, good, sub-acid flavor; tree vigorous and productive; very popular, on account of its long keeping. June.

Spokane Beauty—Largest apple known, a perfect prodigy for beauty and large size; color a greenish yellow, shaded and striped with deep red; flesh crisp, juicy and rich, with a delicious high flavor; unsurpassed for cooking and drying; a long keeper, having kept in our cellar until the 1st of August; was awarded the first prize at the Spokane Fruit Fair in 1895 and 1896.



One hundred-acre Rome Beauty orchard, Imbler, Ore., at five years. Set by M. L. Causey, now owned by Geo. L. Cleaver. Trees furnished by Milton Nursery Co.



Budding scene in nursery.

Spitzenburg, Esopus—Is a handsome, truly delicious apple; fruit striped and splashed with red; flesh yellow, rather firm, with a delicious rich acid flavor. November to April.

Stayman Winesap—Originated on the grounds of Dr. J. Stayman, Leavenworth, Kansas. Tree much in appearance like Winesap; fruit hangs well on the tree. Fruit medium to large, greenish yellow, striped with dark dull red; flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy, rich, mild sub-acid, quality best, season January to May.

Talman Sweet—Medium; pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet; the most valuable baking apple; vigorous and productive. November to April.

Winesap—Medium, dark red, sub-acid; excellent. Tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer; an old and favorite market apple. December to May.

White Winter Pearmain—Above medium size; roundish, oblong, conic; pale yellow, with a slight blush; extra high flavor; one of the best. December to March.

Wolf River—An apple peculiarly adapted to the West on account of its extreme hardness; fruit very large and handsome, being covered with two shades of light and dark red; flesh whitish; juicy, breaking, pleasant sub-acid. A good bearer. November.

Wealthy—Tree very hardy, vigorous and very productive; a beautiful and excellent fruit; skin smooth, white yellow, shaded with deep rich red; flesh white, fine, sometimes stained with red; tender, juicy, lively sub-acid; very good. December to February.

Wagener—Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, sub-acid and excellent; very productive and bears very young. December to April.

Winter Banana—This valuable new variety was originated on the farm of D. N. Flory, Cass county, Indiana. Fruit large, fine grained, a beautiful golden yellow, shaded with bright red, unusually handsome. Flesh of golden yellow, very large and highly perfumed and considered the finest flavored apple grown; an excellent table variety. Tree hardy. An early and prolific bearer. November to May. We have watched this apple since its introduction and from our personal observation believe it is a profitable variety to grow especially for the fancy trade, and those who wish to secure this class of business will make no mistake in planting it.

Yellow Newtown Pippin—This stands as high as any apple in our markets, and is one of the best keepers; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and with a fine flavor. January to June.

Yellow Bellflower—Large, oblong; skin yellow, with a beautiful tinge of red on the sunny side; flesh crisp, juicy with a delicious high flavor. October to January.

York Imperial—Medium to large; whitish, shaded with a beautiful crimson in the sun; firm, crisp, juicy, productive, mild sub-acid; tree vigorous and productive; a good market variety. November to February.

Crab Apples

Transcendent—A handsome little apple for dessert and preserving. Early Autumn.

Hyslop—Produced in clusters; dark, rich red; flesh yellowish, sub-acid; good for culinary uses and cider. Good last of September.

Red Siberian—A beautiful little fruit, produced in rich clusters; highly esteemed for preserving. First of September.

Yellow Siberian—Small, beautiful golden yellow. September to October.

Whitney's No. 20—One of the largest Crabs; glossy green, splashed carmine, juicy, pleasant; great bearer, excellent for cider. August.

Martha—A new fruit raised from seed of Duchess of Oldenburg. Resembles the Transcendent, but larger. Very productive.



M.N.C.O.

Four-tier Winesaps grown on trees bought of Milton Nursery Company.

PEARS

The pear is undeniably the favorite fruit of modern times and modern cultivators. Its great value lies in its use as a dessert fruit, and as such should have a melting, soft texture, and a sugary, aromatic juice. The pear is a peculiar fruit in one respect which should always be kept in mind; viz., that most varieties are much finer in flavor if picked from the tree and ripened than if allowed to become fully matured on the tree. This proper season is easily known by the change of color, and the readiness of the stalk to part from its branch on gently raising the fruit. The best soil for this fruit tree is a strong loam of moderate depth on a dry subsoil. The pear will, indeed, adapt itself to as great a variety of soils as any fruit tree, but in unfavorable soils it is more liable to suffer from disease than any other.

Summer

Bartlett—Large, buttery, juicy, high flavored; great bearer. One of the most popular of all the Summer varieties. August to September.

Clapp's Favorite—Fruit large, skin thin, pale yellow; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, buttery, melting, rich, sweet, vinous; a little perfumed; very good. Ripens two weeks earlier than Bartlett.

Rossney—A choice seedling, grown near Salt Lake City, Utah. Ripens about two weeks after Bartlett, averages larger; excellent keeper; uniform size, shape and color, one of the handsomest; creamy skin, with crimson blush; flesh melting, juicy sweet and tender, of superior flavor. A vigorous grower, hardy both in wood and fruit bud; and very productive. Combines excellent quality with large size, fine form, and superior shipping qualities. Luther Burbank, the most noted horticulturist of the age, says: "The samples of Rossney Pear arrived in due season. The largest size, handsome form, and creamy-yellow skin with crimson-blush gives the fruit a tempting appearance; and the tender, creamy flesh, of just the right texture, with no hard spots and an unusually small core, with its superior flavor, makes it about the best pear so far seen. If the tree is vigorous, healthy and productive, would prefer it to any other, even the standards, Bartlett or Seckel."

Autumn

Buerre Bosc—Large, deep yellow russet colored, long neck. Half melting, juicy, delicious with pleasant odor. Tree good grower and productive. Good shipper. September.

Doyenne du Comice—A French pear, of comparatively recent introduction. Tree moderately vigorous, upright grower. Fruit large, roundish. Skin greenish yellow, becoming fine yellow at maturity, often lightly shaded with crimson and fawn in the sun. Flesh white, fine, melting, a little buttery, juicy, sweet, rich, slightly aromatic. Very good. October to November.

Flemish Beauty—The tree is very luxuriant, hardy and bears early and abundantly; fruit large, pale yellow, becoming reddish-brown at maturity on the sunny side. Flesh yellowish-white, juicy, melting, very saccharine and rich. Last of September.

Beurre d'Anjou—A fine pear; rather large; flesh yellowish-white, buttery, fine grained, rich, vinous flavor. Tree a good grower and fine bearer. October and November.

Seckel—Small, yellowish brown, red cheek; sweet, juicy, melting. Best. September and October.

Idaho—Introduced from Lewiston, Idaho. Flesh white, exceedingly fine grained, very tender and buttery, with a rich, acid flavor. Ripens a month after the Bartlett.

Louise Bonne de Jersey—Rather large, greenish-yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting; excellent, very productive; a fine grower. September and October.

White Doyenne—(Fall Butter)—Medium; pale yellow, with a faint blush; fine flavor. October to November.

Winter

Beurre Easter—Tree grows upright and thrifty. Fruit large, flesh white, fine grained, very buttery, melting and juicy, with a sweet and rich flavor. January to May.

Winter Nelis—Tree hardy and thrifty; a very delicious Winter pear of medium size; flesh yellowish-white, fine grained, buttery and very melting, abounding with juice of a rich, aromatic flavor; good to very good. December to February.

Vicar of Winkfield—Trees hardy and thrifty; fruit quite large, with pale yellow reddish cheek. Rich and juicy, first quality for cooking and is a valuable variety. November to January.

Winter Bartlett—Fruit large, closely resembling the Bartlett in shape and appearance; perfectly smooth, flesh tender; juicy and melting; flavor similar to the Winter Nelis, but season a little later, and as good as can be desired. In every way a grand pear.

DWARF PEARS

The dwarf pear is the ordinary pear grown on quince root. These roots give the strong, thick body which never grows very large and makes picking and spraying very easy. Trees come into bearing much earlier and fruit is borne in large quantities and of same size as standard trees. Trees specially adapted to small gardens or city lots; also used as fillers in standard pear or apple. Should have good rich soil and are very much benefited by careful pruning.

Bartlett.

Anjou.

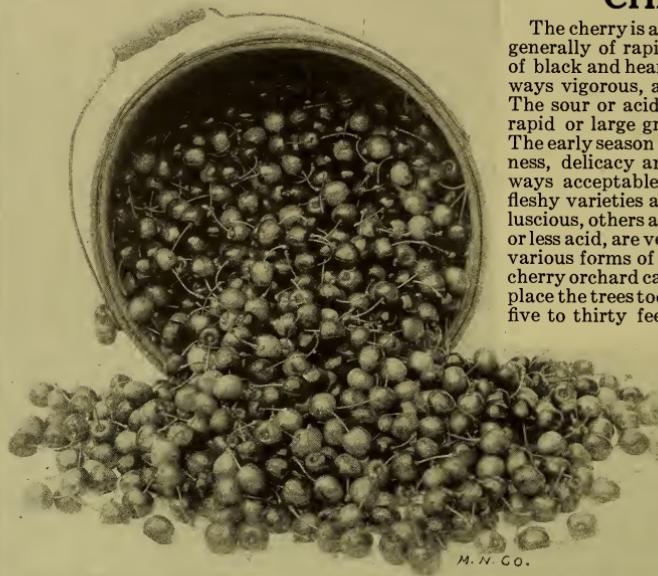
CHERRIES

The cherry is a fine, luxuriant fruit, and generally of rapid growth. The varieties of black and heart-shaped cherries are always vigorous, and form fine large trees. The sour or acid varieties are not of such rapid or large growth, being more bushy. The early season at which it ripens, juiciness, delicacy and richness, render it always acceptable. While the large and fleshy varieties are exceedingly sweet and luscious, others are more tender, and more or less acid, are very valuable for pies, and various forms of cookery. In planting a cherry orchard care should be taken not to place the trees too near together. Twenty-five to thirty feet apart will give them plenty of room in which to grow. In such a space it will be an easy matter to keep the branches spreading out all the time instead of becoming too perpendicular and so rendering picking difficult. The cherry will always be a prime favorite. Its market is in no very great danger of depreciating. A

of depreciating. A

that it will thrive

in a great variety of soils, yet a good sandy, or gravelly loam is its favorite place.



Royal Ann cherries. The Dalles, Oregon.

dry soil for the cherry is the universal maxim, and altho it is so hardy a tree in a great variety of soils, yet a good sandy, or gravelly loam is its favorite place.

Sweet Varieties

Early Purple—An early variety, ripening the last of May in favorable seasons; skin dark red, almost black; flesh juicy and rich.

Royal Ann—Fruit large; very dark color when ripe, very rich and solid and an excellent keeper. Middle of July.

Centennial—A new cherry, very much like the Royal Ann, but ripens a few day later; sweet and good.

Shelton—This new cherry originated in the Walla Walla Valley and is a seedling of the well known Royal Ann, which it very much resembles, but ripens two weeks earlier, which makes it more valuable; tree hardy, upright and vigorous grower, and a continuous and heavy bearer. Fruit very large pale yellow, with bright red cheek; flesh sweet, juicy and very rich; the best early cherry grown.

Black Republican—Fruit large, very dark color when ripe; very rich and solid and an excellent keeper. Middle of July.

Lambert—Size very large; form roundish, heart shaped; cavity medium, regular, with gradual slope; stem long, slender; suture of medium depth, wide, extending from cavity to apex, which is of a round russet dot in a broad depression; surface smooth, glossy; color dark purplish-red, with numerous minute, indented russet dots; flesh dark purplish-red with whitish veins, meaty and of firm texture; semi-cling, small seed for so large a fruit; flavor sweet or very mild sub-acid, aromatic, rich. Quality very good and an excellent shipper.

Governor Wood—Medium size; rich; light yellow with red cheek; juicy and sweet; One of the best. Last of June.

Black Tartarian—Very large, purplish-black, half tender; flavor mild and pleasant. Tree a remarkable, vigorous, erect and beautiful grower, and an immense bearer. Ripe last of June and beginning of July. One of the most popular early varieties.

Bing—This grand new black cherry was originated by Seth Luelling, of Milwaukee, Oregon. Almost as large again as the Black Republican; flesh very solid, flavor of the highest quality; tree thrifty, upright grower, very hardy and productive; a fine shipping and market variety. First of July.

Duke and Morellos

May Duke—This is one of the best hardy cherries; medium size, dark red, melting, rich and juicy. First of June.

Late Duke—Fruit large, roundish, rich, dark red, sub-acid. Tree hardy; very valuable. Ripens last of July.

Early Richmond—(Kentish)—Medium size, bright red; flesh melting, juicy and rich acid flavor. Last of June.

English Morello—Medium to large; blackish-red, rich, acid, juicy and good.

Olivet—Tree hardy; fruit very large; a shining deep red sort; tender, rich and good. Last of June.

Montmorency—Large, red cherry; larger than Early Richmond and fully ten days later.

PLUMS

The finer kinds of plums are beautiful dessert fruits, of rich and luscious flavor. For the kitchen the plum is also highly prized. The different varieties will grow vigorously in almost every part of this country. The finest and most abundant crops are borne in heavy clay-loam soils.

Abundance—Mr. George W. Thissell, of Winters, Cal., says of this fruit: "I have fruited it three years; have found it very prolific; fruit large to very large; color yellowish green, with red cheek in the sun; flesh deep yellow and exceedingly sweet; pit very small; ripens at Winters, June 10th. I consider this one of my best shipping plums."

Peach Plum—Fruit of the largest size and earliest to ripen; regularly formed, roundish; skin red, dotted with a blue bloom; flesh greenish-yellow; becomes tinged with red at maturity; a rich, brisk flavor; the leading market variety. Middle of July.

Bradshaw—Large, dark red; flesh green, juicy, good; ripens first of September.

Burbank—(Japan)—Tree a vigorous grower; early and very heavy bearer; fruit very large; yellowish ground, with red cheek in the sun; flesh yellow, firm and very sweet when fully ripe; extremely small pit, which clings. Middle of June.

Formosa—Unusually handsome fruit, very uniform in size, averaging about six by eight inches in circumference, shading from

light to deep cherry in color, sweet, delicious, delightful apricot flavor; nearly freestone. Trees thrifty growers, large, thick, healthy, light green foliage. One of the most valuable of Luther Burbank's productions and pronounced as the "best plum in existence" at the present time.

Blue Damson—Fruit small, oval; skin dark purple, covered with blue bloom; much used for preserves.

Yellow Egg—Largest size; skin yellow; flesh yellow, very sweet; first-class for canning and a good bearer. September.

Columbia—Tree vigorous and productive; fruit of largest size; skin dark purple, flesh orange, not very juicy, but very rich, sugary and excellent. August.

Coe's Golden Drop—Large and handsome; light yellow, firm, rich and sweet. September.

Prunus Simoni—(Apricot Plum)—Of Chinese origin; fruit large, flattened; of the size and appearance of a nectarine, and of brick-red color; flesh shows a fine apricot yellow, with a peculiar aromatic flavor; is becoming popular as a market variety. July.

PRUNES

The prune is very similar to the plum, but is generally used for drying. Requires same soil and treatment. Valuable for shipping fresh.

Hungarian—Largest size, with a beautiful bright red, making it one of the best for marketing; not good for drying. September.

Petite d'Agen—(French Prune)—The well-known variety so extensively planted for drying; medium size, reddish purple, juicy, sugary, rich and sweet; bears immense crops. September.

Silver Prune—Large size and sweet; a good dryer; ripens rather late for Northern climates. October.

Golden Prune—Large size, rich golden yellow; very sweet. The dried fruit, when cooked, requires no sugar.

Pacific Prune—Originated at Mt. Tabor, Oregon. Tree hardy, early, abundant bearer. Fruit large, handsome, fine flavor, rich, sugary; good shipper and best of dryers. Worthy of commercial attention.

Sugar Prune—A new prune, originated by the well-known Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, Cal., from whom we purchased our scions. An extremely early prune, ripens August 1st; cures superbly rich, with a yellow flesh, tender and rich in sugar juice; fruit large, skin very tender, at first of a light purple, tinted with green, changing at maturity to dark purple, covered with a thick white bloom. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive.

Italian—(Fellenberg)—Medium to large size oval, dark purple; flesh juicy, sweet and delicious; a standard drying and shipping variety. September.

Tragedy—Medium size; skin dark purple; flesh of yellowish green, very rich and sweet; frees readily from pit. Its early ripening (in July) makes it a valuable shipper.

PEACHES

The peach tree is a native of Persia and China. The United States and China are the only temperate countries where the peach and apple both attain their highest perfection. It is not necessary to write the praises of the peach as the most delicious of fruits. The best soil for the peach is a rich deep sandy loam; next to this, a strong mellow loam. From sixteen to twenty-five feet apart may be stated as the limit for planting distances.

Arp Beauty—Origin Texas. Of the Elberta type, but harder in tree, bud and bloom; very prolific. Skin yellow, blushed and mottled bright crimson; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, excellent flavor. Ripens when Alexander is going out. An extra good shipper. Sometimes freestone when ripe. We have tested this new peach and find it the best early peach grown.

Alexander—Medium to large; greenish-white, covered with a deep rich red; very juicy, clinging to stone. Best early market variety.

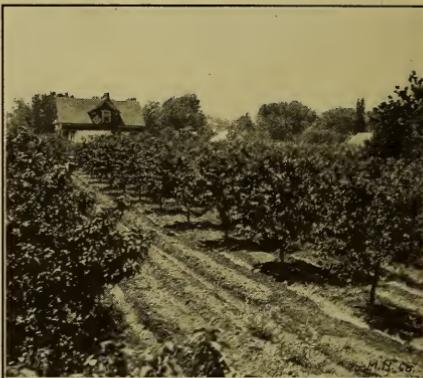
Champion—A particularly hardy seedling of Old Mixon, from the West, which is noted for the hardiness of its blossoms, thus insuring a good yield in spite of heavy Spring frosts. It is a large, handsome peach, with a creamy white skin and beautiful red cheek. In flavor it is exquisite, and is a true freestone. Ripens about the middle of July.

Foster—Fruit large, deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor; ripens with Early Crawford; a very handsome freestone peach.

Globe—Large; flesh firm, juicy, yellow; quality good, pleasant, rich, vinous and luscious. A profitable freestone peach ripening about the middle of August.

Hale's Early—Medium, nearly round; skin mottled red, dark red cheek. Flesh white, juicy, melting, high flavored, free from stone. First of August.

Salway—A large, yellow English peach, with deep yellow flesh; very juicy, melting and rich. A valuable late market variety.



Arp Beauty orchard. Bears when others fail.
C. B. Miller, Milton, Ore.

Early Crawford—A magnificent, large yellow peach of good quality. Its size, beauty and productiveness makes it one of the most popular varieties. Extensively planted. Freestone.

Late Crawford—A superb, large, yellow, freestone peach; very rich. Last of September.

Malta or Muir—Very sweet and firm, yellow, with sometimes a faint blush. Large, very free, pit quite small. Most popular drying and canning variety on the coast. August.

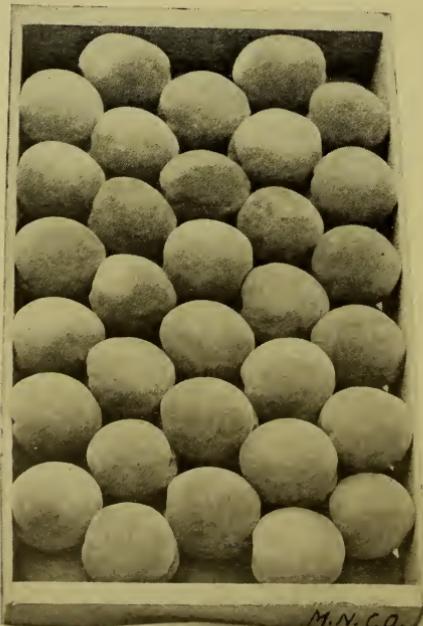
Triumph—Earliest yellow flesh peach; ripens a few days later than Alexander, blooms late; sure and abundant bearer; strong vigorous grower; fruit good size; yellow, with red and crimson cheek.

Elberta—Very large; skin golden yellow where exposed to sun, faintly striped with red. Flesh yellow, very fine grain, juicy rich and sweet. Tree very prolific and presents a handsome appearance. This peach is a perfect freestone. Very successful market variety, commanding high price. September.

Perfection—This new and valuable peach originated about three miles above Weston, Umatilla county, Oregon, near the timber line of the Blue Mountain Range, which proves its hardiness. The fruit is of the largest size, yellow, with a beautiful blush cheek. The flesh is thick and very fine grained, yellow, with red around the pit, which is nearly as small as a prune seed. Its tough skin, firm flesh and good keeping qualities place it in the lead for a desirable shipping and market variety. Ripens from 10th to 15th of September. We cannot recommend this new peach too highly to our friends and patrons.

Crosby—Originated near Lowell, Mass. Tree low spreading, willowy habit of growth; fruit buds hardy; so that the "Crosby" produces full annual crops when all others fail; fruit medium size, rich orange yellow, splashed with carmine on the sunny side; perfect freestone, pit small, flesh yellow, juicy, tender, sweet and rich.

Cox's Cling—Large, yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and delicious. Last of September.



M.N.C. Co.

Elberta peaches, 64 to the box.



Milton Nursery Co. Peach trees 18 months from planting. E. A. Hackett orchard, Wilbur, Ore.

Indian Peach—Very large, dark purple cling-stone. Flesh dark purple, firm and rich. September.

Lemon Cling—Large size, lemon color. One of the best market varieties, on account of its firmness, size and excellent qualities. September.

Heath Cling—A most delicious cling. Very large; skin downy, creamy-white with faint blush of red; flesh white, slightly red at the pit; very tender, juicy and sweet; valuable for canning; season, early September.

NECTARINES

The nectarine is only a variety of the peach with a smooth skin. In its growth, habit, and general appearance, it is impossible to distinguish it from the peach tree. The fruit however is perfectly smooth, without down, and very valuable for dessert. The culture of the nectarine is in all respects precisely similar to that of the peach, and its habits are also completely the same.

Boston—Very large and handsome; deep yellow, with a bright blush and mottled with red; flesh yellow to the stone; sweet with a pleasant and peculiar flavor; freestone.

Early Violet—Medium size, skin yellowish green, with a purple cheek. Flesh melting, rich and highly flavored. July.

APRICOTS

The apricot is one of the most beautiful of stone-fruit trees. It generally grows very thrifily, and soon makes a fine head, and produces an abundance of blossoms and fruit. It requires practically the same conditions and treatment as the peach.

Early Golden—Earliest to ripen; small, pale orange, juicy and sweet. July.

Peach Apricot—One of the largest; fruit firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; productive. Last of July.

Royal—A fine large French variety; fruit roundish, large, oval, slightly compressed. Skin dull yellow with an orange cheek, very faintly tinged with red. Flesh pale orange, firm and juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor. Ripens the latter part of July.

Moorpark—Fruit large, roundish, about two inches and a quarter in diameter. Skin orange in the shade, but deep orange or brownish-red in the sun. Flesh quite firm, bright orange, parting from the stone. Ripens early in August.

Tilton—Originated near Hanford, Kings county, California. Fruit large size, rich apricot color, with a flavor of the highest quality. As a result of its fruit buds putting out much later than other varieties it is said to bear immense crops every year, and is considered the most prolific of all apricots, either for canning or drying.

Russian Variety

J. L. Budd—Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer; fruit large, white, with red cheek; sweet, juicy, with a sweet kernel, as fine flavored as an almond; the best late variety and a decided acquisition. July.

QUINCES

The quince is everywhere valued for preserving and for communicating its flavor to other fruits with which it may be cooked. It grows naturally in rather moist soil, however reaches its best condition in a soil which is deep, rich and mellow.

Champion—A prolific and constant bearer. Fruit large and of excellent flavor. Bears extremely young. Hardy.

Pineapple—Originated by Luther Burbank. The name comes from the flavor which is suggestive of the pineapple. The fruit, in

form, and size resembles the Orange quince but is smoother and more globular. Makes a superior jelly. Can be eaten raw and is said to cook as tender in five minutes as the best cooking apple; possessing a most exquisite and delicious flavor not equaled by any other quince.

MULBERRIES

The mulberry is a hardy deciduous fruit tree, and is really a very considerable acquisition to our list of summer fruits, and every garden of considerable size should contain one or two trees.

Downing Everbearing—Fruit large, black and of best quality. Bears abundantly for three months in the year. Tree hardy.

Russian—A very hardy, rapid grower. Fruit small but produced in abundance. A valuable tree for wind-breaks.

NUT TREES

The judicious planting of nut trees of various kinds would be followed by very satisfactory results. The English Walnut seems to thrive and bear satisfactory crops of nuts in the milder climate of Coast sections. The more hardy varieties have been planted in many interior valleys with a degree of success. Locally, we have several English Walnut trees which have borne a fair crop of very good quality nuts. The Almond thrives wherever the peach can be grown successfully.

ALMONDS

That the Almond may be grown and fruited successfully has been demonstrated, and some very fine assortments have been grown in the foothills of the Blue Mountains. It will flourish and fruit where the peach is grown. Some seasons have proved the Almond harder than the peach. The varieties we offer are carefully selected and propagated by budding. They come into bearing as early as the peach.

Dayton—Our attention was called to this Almond four years ago, at Dayton, Washington, where it has been bearing large, annual crops for a number of years. Dayton being in a high altitude and at the foot of the Blue Mountain Range proves the hardiness of this variety, the origin of which is unknown. Large, sweet, rich kernel; soft shell.

Chestnuts

American Sweet—Wherever soil is adapted to its growth; valuable for ornament, timber and nuts.

Spanish or Italian—A handsome, round-headed tree, producing abundantly very large nuts that find a ready market at good prices. Not quite as sweet as the American Chestnuts. Tree is hardy with us.

Filbert

Native of Pacific Coast, the hazel or filbert growing everywhere. The select varieties should be planted as their culture has met with success over large areas. Pruned to tree form better results are obtained.

ENGLISH WALNUTS

Trees begin to bear in about six years. This tree is propagated by grafting, budding, and from seed. The grafted tree is harder to grow and commands a higher price. An excellent nut is produced from trees grown from selected first generation nuts. The nuts we plant are from a choice strain of grafted varieties, growing in the nut districts of California.



Franquette Walnut

Tree a strong, upright grower and very prolific.

Gross Tendre—Large, full kernel, thin shell, sweet and rich.

I. X. L.—Large, generally single kernel; hulls easily; soft shell; tree is strong, upright grower.

Nonpareil—Large, full kernel, thin shell; tree of a weeping habit and a strong grower.

Pecan

A native nut belonging to the hickory nut family. Tree is of tall growth and bears abundantly; not entirely hardy in the North. should be planted wherever it will succeed. The shell is very thin, the kernel sweet and delicious.

Walnuts

American Black—This valuable tree grows and succeeds well on this coast. Valuable for timber and nuts.

Butternut or White Walnut—A fine native tree, producing a large, longish nut, which is prized for its sweet oily nutritious kernel. Tree hardy.

Fanquette Walnut—Nut very large and long; kernel full fleshed, sweet and rich; buds out late in the Spring, which enables it to escape the disastrous effects of late frosts. Tree a hardy, thrifty, grower and abundant bearer.

Mayette Walnut—This is one of the finest flavored nuts grown; it is quite large, uniformly so; kernel is full fleshed, sweet and nutty. Tree grows well, quite hardy and blooms late, which insures a good annual crop.

GRAPE VINES

The history of the grape is almost as old as that of man. It received the especial care of the patriarchal tillers of the soil for its luscious fruit and unrivaled beverage. We have two distinct classes, the Foreign and American varieties. The foreign varieties are largely used for wine-making purposes, dessert when fresh, and when dried forming the raisin of commerce. The American varieties are usually stronger in their growth, larger and more entire foliage. The universal experience in all countries has established the fact that a dry and warm soil is the very best for the vine and it should be deep and rich to bring the fruit to its perfection. The native varieties are raised with less attention, other than pruning and cultivation, while the foreign varieties may require some protection from cold winters.

American Varieties

Agawam—Vine very vigorous, productive; bunch large, moderately compact, shouldered; berry large, roundish, dark red or maroon; flesh almost tender, juicy, vinous, rich, peculiar aromatic flavor. Especially adapted for arbor culture. Ripens with the Concord. We consider this the best of American varieties.

Concord—The well known standard variety, succeeds wherever grapes will grow. Black, sweet, good. First of September.

Delaware—Bunches compact; berries rather small, round, skin thin, of a beautiful light red; exceedingly sweet. September.

Campbell's Early—Strong grower, with large healthy foliage; productive; its keeping and shipping qualities are equalled by no other early grape. Ripens with Moore's Early. Bunch and berry, large, glossy black with blue bloom; sweet and juicy; seeds few and small; part readily from the pulp. Stands at the head of early black grapes for quality.

Isabella—Bunches and berries of medium size; black. A good variety for arbors. September and October.

Moore's Early—Bunch large; berry large; round, with heavy blue bloom; vine exceedingly hardy. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market. Its hardiness particularly adapts it to Canada and northern portions of the United States.

Niagara—Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black. A profitable market sort. Bunch and berries large, greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Skin thin; quality much like Concord.

BLACKBERRIES

Should have a strong soil and be kept under constant cultivation, Mulching is of special value. Raspberries and Blackberries should have the old wood cut out each year, and new canes pinched off when three feet high.

Mersereau—This early, mammoth, ironclad blackberry is by far the most valuable variety that has appeared since the advent of the Wilson, over 30 years ago. It originated in northwestern New York, where the mercury falls from 15 to 25 degrees below zero, and where it has stood in open field culture for many years without the slightest protection, never being injured in the least. In quality, it is exceptionally sweet, rich, melting and luscious, being without core; the seedy character of the Snyder and most other sorts is noticeably absent. As a shipper and keeper it is unsurpassed, remaining firm without "bleeding" in handling.

Wilson—A magnificent, large, very early beautiful berry, of sweet excellent flavor. Ripens evenly, holds its color well and brings highest market price. Strong grower, exceedingly productive. Not very hardy.

Lawton—Large, black sweet. Very productive. One of the best.

Mammoth—Supposed to be a cross between the wild blackberry of California and Crandall's Early. Grows entirely unlike any other blackberry plant known. It is a rampant grower, trailing on the ground, and under favorable conditions will grow twenty feet

Worden—This new variety is a seedling of the Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger. The fruit is said to be better flavored and ripens several days earlier.

European Varieties

Black Hamburg—A fine, tender grape, producing large, magnificent, compact bunches; berries black, very large and round. A great favorite everywhere, especially for table. Last September.

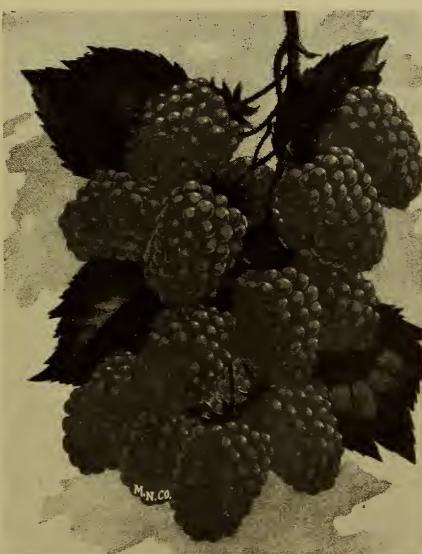
Black Prince—Very large, oval; bunches medium; flesh firm, with a rich delicious flavor, and highly esteemed as a market variety. September.

Flame Tokay—Bunches very large and moderately compact; berries large, skin thick, pale red, covered with bloom; flesh firm sweet; an old standard variety, always demands a good price in the markets, and as a table grape, more extensively planted than any other variety. October.

Muscat of Alexander—Bunches large, long, and loose; berries large, slightly oval, pale amber when ripe, covered with a thin, white bloom; flesh firm, brittle, exceedingly sweet and rich; fine flavored; the variety most extensively planted for raisins. September.

Chasselas Golden—(Royal Muscadine)—This is the earliest grape to ripen. Bunches large and compact; berries medium size, round; skin thin, transparent, greenish yellow; pulp tender, juicy, sweet and richly flavored. Vines are hardy. First of August.

White Sweetwater—Vines hardy; fruit rich and sweet. Very much resembles the Royal Muscadine but the berries are not so compact on the bunch. First of August.



"Mersereau"

in a season; the canes are large, of deep red color when exposed in the sun; the foliage is large, thick, of a deep green color; enormously productive and exceedingly early, ripening three weeks before other cultivated kinds; fruit enormous specimens measuring $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; seeds small, core small, soft; in size and flavor said to surpass all other varieties of blackberries. Vines not very hardy.

Hybrids

Logan—(Raspberry-Blackberry)—Fruit size of large blackberries, same form and shape; color dark, bright red; partakes of the flavors of both blackberry and raspberry; mild, pleasant, vinous, excellent for table and for canning, jelly, jam, etc. Seeds few and

small. Bush of trailing habit, vigorous and very productive. This new berry brings the highest price on the markets. **Phenomenal**—One of the most valuable of Luther Burbank's productions. It is the result of a cross between the improved California dewberry and the Cuthbert raspberry. Mr. Burbank describes it as larger than the largest berry ever before grown; bright crimson raspberry color; productive as could be desired, and the most delicious of all berries for canning and drying. The berries grow in clusters, each having from five to ten or more, and individual berries often measure three inches around one way by four the other, and weigh one-quarter ounce each. It very much resembles the Logan berry but is claimed to be superior in quality.

RASPBERRIES

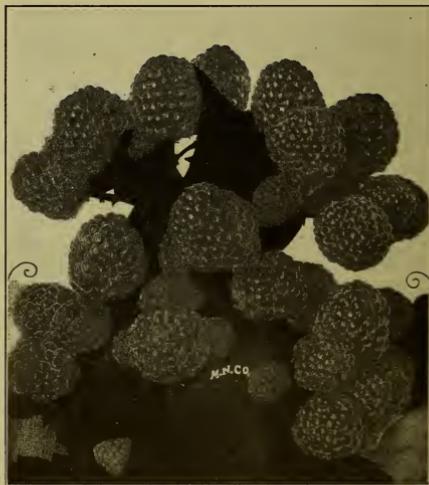
The raspberry is held in general estimation, not only as one of the most refreshing and agreeable sub-acid fruits for the dessert, but it is employed by almost every family in making preserves, jams, and jellies. It is next to the strawberry, one of the most wholesome of fruits. The best soil is a deep, rich loam rather moist than dry, but it will thrive in any soil that is rich and deep.

Cumberland—The largest Black Raspberry known, has been well tested in nearly all sections the past seasons, giving thorough satisfaction. In hardiness and productivity it is unexcelled by any other variety. In size, the fruit is simply enormous, far surpassing any other sort. The berries run seven-eighths and fifteen-sixteenths of an inch in diameter and are of such handsome appearance that their fruit sold for 10c per quart, when other varieties were selling for 5c to 7c per quart. The quality is very similar and fully equal to Gregg. In spite of its unusual large size the fruit is possessed of great firmness and is thus well adapted for standing long shipments.

Loudon—This new variety has come to stay and is the best mid-season berry. Its points of superiority are vigor of growth, large fruit, beautiful rich dark crimson color, good quality and marvelous productiveness and hardiness, enduring Winters without protection and without injury to the very tips. A good shipper.

Gregg—This is decidedly the largest and most prolific Blackcap that we have ever seen. Fine quality, very productive and hardy.

Golden Queen—A beautiful, large, golden yellow berry; seedling of the Cuthbert and surpassing that variety in size, beauty, quality and adaptability. Canes hardy, of strongest growth, productive. Should be in every home garden, its beauty and high quality placing it at the head for table use.



Cumberland Black Cap

Brilliant—New, Early Red Raspberry. Berries large, beautiful, just as the name implies. Carries its bright brilliant red to the market, and looks as fresh as when first picked. Ripe very early while prices are high.

Cuthbert—Large, deep red, firm, of excellent quality, hardy, very desirable.

DEWBERRY

The dewberry is very similar to the blackberry, requiring same care. Fruit larger and longer, scarcely if any core and few seeds. Grows on low trailing vines.

Lucretia—One of the low-growing, trailing blackberries. In earliness, size and quality it equals any of the tall growing sorts. The plant is extremely hardy, healthy and pro-

ductive. Fruit is of the largest size, soft, sweet, luscious throughout, with no hard core; very valuable.

GOOSEBERRIES

This fruit is, in the first place, a very important one in its green state, coming into use earlier than any other. The best soil for it is a deep strong loam, well enriched. For the gooseberry regular and liberal pruning is very essential.

Oregon Champion—Large, skin light green. Flesh very sweet, juicy excellent flavor; very prolific bearer and will not mildew.

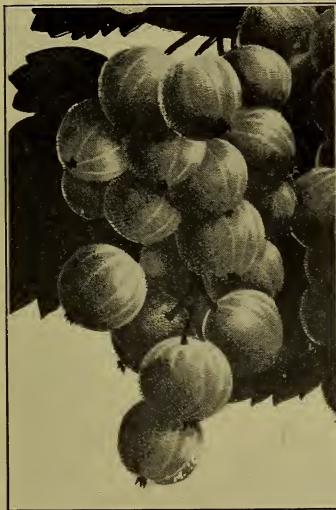
Houghton—Medium, skin pale red; very productive, sweet and good.

Red Jacket—(Josselyn)—An American seedling of large size; smooth, prolific and hardy; of best quality. Has been well-tested over a wide extent of territory by the side of all the leading varieties, and so far the freest from mildew, both in leaf and fruit, of them all. A wonderful cropper, with bright, clean, healthy foliage.



CURRENTS

Perhaps no small fruit so universally used for jelly, with a delicious sprightly acid flavor Does best in well enriched soil and much benefited by careful pruning.



"Perfection" Currants.

PERFECTION CurrANT

First Fruit to be awarded the \$50 Gold Barry Medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society, also received highest award to any new fruit at Pan-American Exposition. Awarded Gold Medal St. Louis Exposition, 1904.

Perfection—Berries are a beautiful bright red and larger than Fay's Prolific. In quality it is said to be superior to anything in the market today; rich, mild, sub-acid

flavor, with plenty of pulp and few seeds, clusters are long and size of berry is maintained to the end.

Cherry—Large, bright red, very good, but not productive.

White Grape—Berries very large, whitish yellow sweet and good; very productive.

Fay's Prolific—A new seedling, originated by Lincoln Fay, of New York, and for size, beauty and productiveness is the most remarkable current ever grown. The berry is fully equal to Cherry Currant, while the flavor is much superior. The stems are double the length on an average, and the fruit hangs on well, never dropping as in other currants. We can truly say that it surpasses any other variety ever introduced.

Lee's Prolific—(Black)—A new English variety. The fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

Rhubarb, with its flavor of the springtime, is a valuable aid to the action of the gastric juice, adds novelty to the bill of fare, has the good points of a fruit, and combines deliciously as a dessert or a conserve, and is equally valuable served at any meal.

Mammoth—Large, early, tender and good.

ASPARAGUS

To prepare a bed, dig the ground deep, incorporating large quantities of well decomposed manure. Plant the roots about three inches deep, in rows two and one-half feet apart, and one foot apart in the rows. We handle the best varieties, in strong roots.

Ornamental Department



M.N.C.O.

Schwelder's Norway Maple along walk. Cut-leaved Weeping Birch in yard.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, VINES AND ROSES

Much of the time and activities of the home builder throughout the Northwest has been spent in the development of that which will furnish substantial cash returns in the way of setting and care of commercial orchard fruits, etc. This has been done at the expense of the esthetical side of life, as many of our home grounds and public parks testify. A very small outlay of time and money, with a careful selection of suitable shade and ornamental trees and shrubbery, will add beauty and comfort to the home and enhance its value commercially many fold. Many undesirable and barren spaces adjacent to many of our towns could be made into cool retreats by planting trees and shrubs. In planting shade trees it should be done with the thought that they will need as much care and attention for a few years at least as our orchard. Quicker and more satisfactory results will thus be obtained.

Select well shaped, nursery grown trees in preference to forest grown trees, or cheap stunted nursery stock. The wide range in selection offered makes it easy to secure trees for all purposes. The large number of varieties, habits of growth, variations in foliage and floral effects may be used very advantageously in beautifying the garden or the landscape.

Our trees are all select specimens and such as are found to be adapted to the conditions which obtain generally throughout the Pacific Northwest.

Black Locust—(*Robinia Pseudo Acacia*)

A very rapid growing tree, covered in June with sweet-scented, white flowers; valuable as a shade tree and also for its hard wood.

Birch, European White—(*Betula Alba*)—A graceful tree, with silvery bark and slender branches. A vigorous grower, with branches rather pendulous. A beautiful tree for either street or lawn.

Carolina Poplar—(*Populus Carolinensis*)

A vigorous, healthy, native tree of rapid growth, pyramidal in form, with large, glossy leaves; valuable for park or street planting. Makes a fine, spreading head if well cut back the first few seasons. Succeeds well everywhere.

Catalpa—The Catalpa flowers in July, when few trees are in bloom. Blossoms are large very showy and quite fragrant. Leaves large, heart-shaped and greenish-yellow. A very effective, tropical looking lawn tree. Hardy.

Elm, English—(*Ulmus Campestris*)—A sturdy vigorous, upright growing tree. Desirable for streets or parks. Hardy.

American White—(*Americana*)—The noble spreading, drooping tree of our own woods. One of the grandest and hardest of park or street trees.

Campetdown—(*Scabra pendula*) See weeping trees.



Scarlet Flowering Thorn Tree.

FLOWERING THORN (*Crataegus*).

Paul's Double Scarlet—(*Monogyna Pauli*)
Flowers large, deep carmine scarlet, very showy and slightly perfumed. The Thorns justly deserve to be classed among the most beautiful flowering trees. They will thrive in dry soil.

Double White Thorn—(*Monogyna Alba Plena*)—Has small, double white flowers. Highly ornamental on account of both foliage and flowers. Makes a striking contrast when planted with the Double Scarlet.

HORSE CHESTNUT (*Aesculus*)

Red Flowering—(*H. Rubicunda*)—Not so rapid or as fine a grower as the White; foliage of deep green and blossoms later with showy red flowers.

White Flowering—(*Hippocastaneum*)—A very beautiful well-known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage and an abund-

ance of showy flowers in early Spring, readily transplanted, hardy, and succeeds well on a variety of soils.

FLOWERING CRAB (*Malus*)

Bechtel's Double Flowering—(*Ioensis bechteli*)—Makes a medium sized ornamental tree of great beauty; perfectly hardy; succeeds well in all soils not extremely wet. When in bloom in early Spring this tree presents the appearance of being covered with perfectly double small, pink roses, of delicious fragrance. The only sweet-scented double crab, blooms quite young. Unlike many other trees it does not bloom until the leaves are fully developed, which adds greatly to its beauty. Has become popular wherever known.

LABURNUM (*Cytisus*)

Golden Chain—(*Vulgare*)—Bears long, pendant racemes of yellow flowers in June; showy and beautiful. Should be in every lawn.

LINDEN, OR BASSWOOD (*Tilia*)

American—(*Americana*)—A native tree of value for ornamental purposes. It has large, dark green foliage and very fragrant white flowers in July. It makes a large tree and rapid growth in good soil.



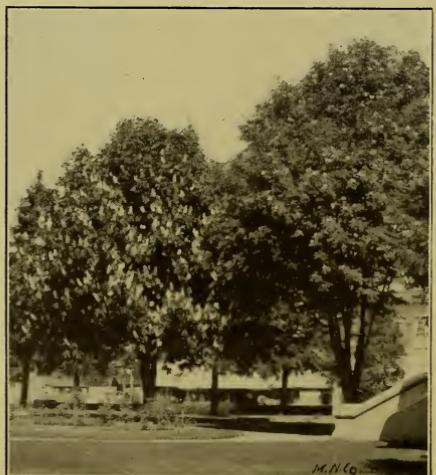
Large tree, Soft Maple. Privet Hedge.

MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus*)

European—(*Aucuparia*)—A fine hardy, shade and ornamental tree; head dense and regular; covered from July till mid-Winter with large clusters of bright red berries.

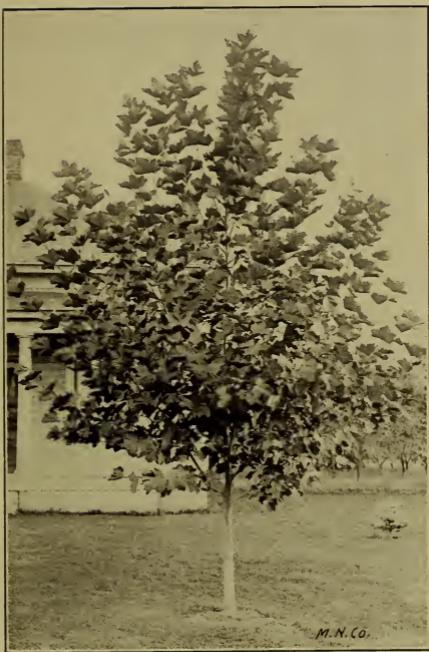
Oak Leaved—(*S. Quercifolia*)—A hardy tree of fine pyramidal habit; foliage deeply lobed, bright green above and downy underneath; one of the finest lawn trees.

Tulip Tree or Whitewood—(*Liriodendron Tulipifera*)—A magnificent native tree of rapid growth; broad, glossy and fiddle shaped leaves. It is valued for its clean, smooth bark and handsome green foliage. The flowers appear in the first week in June. They are large, greenish yellow, blotched orange, and have the shape of a tulip. It makes a very desirable tree for shade or street planting, thriving in low as well as high ground. Plant only in Spring and prune very closely. Allied to the Magnolia, and like them, difficult to transplant unless of small size.



White Horse Chestnut.

European Mt. Ash.



M.N.C.

American Sycamore or Plane tree. Three-year.

American Plane or Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*)—A large, lofty tree forming wide head. Leaves shallowly lobed, the border toothed, bright green at maturity, borne on stout petioles which encase the winter bud at their bases. Flowers and fruit pendulous, the latter about an inch in diameter. Rapid grower, very beautiful, with picturesque white or gray bark.

WEEPING TREES

Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch—(*Betula alba lacinata pendula*.)—Beyond question one of the most popular and elegant of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicate cut foliage, presents a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree. It is easily transplanted and thrives well in any soil and climate.

Camperdown Weeping Elm—(*Ulmus scabra pendula*)—A vigorous grower, having a uniform weeping habit, overlapping very regularly and forming a roof-like head. The leaves are large, dark green and glossy and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure.

Wisconsin Weeping Willow—(*Salix Babylonica dolorosa*)—A beautiful tree with straggling, weeping branches. Makes a fine tree for the lawn or background.

MAPLES (*Acer*)

Ash Leaved, or Box Elder—(*Negundo*)—A rapid growing variety with spreading head. Succeeds well in dry soil, where other varieties do not thrive. Too well known to need further description.

Silver Variegated—(*A. Argenta*)—This we consider one of the most attractive small ornamental trees grown; so much of the leaf is variegated, that at a short distance it has the appearance of the whole leaf being a silver white. The tree is as hardy as the ash leaved and a specimen should be in every lawn.

Silver or Soft Maple—(*A. Dasycarpum*)—This rapid growing tree is being largely planted in many places. It is a clean tree of great beauty, and hardy. One of the best for streets, parks and lawns.

Norway—(*A. Platanoides*)—A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep green shining foliage and its vigorous growth, renders it a desirable tree.

Sugar or Rock—(*A. Saccharinum*)—The well-known native variety from which the maple sugar is taken. It is also very desirable as a shade tree.

Sycamore—(*A. Pseudo Platanus*)—A handsome, broad spreading tree, with large, thick, dark green leaves. It is a rapid grower and hardy.

Schwedler's Norway Maple—(*Schwedleri*)—A beautiful variety, with the young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish or crimson color, which change to purplish green in the older leaves. One of the most valuable.



Cut-leaved Weeping Birch.



M. N. CO.

Four-year-old Norway Maple. Refined and Aristocratic.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS

Azalea Mollis—Among the rarest and choicest of all garden flowers. Great flaming masses of bloom are produced by these new hardy Azaleas, making a show, the glory of which one cannot describe. Suffice it to say that the blossoms are often larger than the hot-house Azaleas, and more brilliant and fiery in colors, scarlet, red, orange, yellow, pink, etc., often flamed and variegated in a lovely manner. Perfectly hardy anywhere in the United States and the most brilliant flowering shrub known. We only send out plants that are well set with bloom buds, and will blossom the first year.

Althea, or Rose of Sharon—(*Hibiscus*)—A showy and beautiful flowering shrub. The flowers are large size, very double and full of brilliant colors, beginning to bloom the same year it is transplanted and continues to bloom every year from mid-Summer until frost. We have the following three selected varieties to offer:

Double Rose.

Double Variegated, pink and white.

Variegated Foliage, purple flowers.

Barberry—(*Berberis*)—Purple leaved. Foliage and fruit of a violet purple color; very striking; fine for single specimens in the lawn; also a desirable ornamental hedge plant.

Barberry—(*Thunbergi*)—Very neat and dense in growth, graceful, drooping branches. Yellow flowers, followed by scarlet fruit, borne in dense profusion on long stems, and clinging through most of the winter; leaves turn to scarlet and gold in Autumn. Very choice for hedging.

Calycanthus — (*Butneria*) — Sweet-scented Shrub. Flowers purple, very double and deliciously fragrant; remains in bloom for a long time; very desirable.

DEUTZIAS

Crenata—Flowers double white, tinged with pink; blooms in June. One of the fine hardy shrubs.

Candidissima—A very valuable variety of strong, hardy growth, producing its pure white double flowers in abundance.

Pride of Rochester—Double variety. A variety raised by Elwanger & Barry and producing large, double white flowers; the back of the petals being tinted slightly with rose. It excels all the older sorts in size of flowers, length of panicle, profusion of bloom and vigorous habit; blooms earlier than Crenata.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell.)

Viridissima—Foliage deep, shining green; flowers bright yellow. A fine hardy shrub and one of the earliest to bloom in the Spring.

Fortunei—(*Suspensa*)—Similar to the above in flowers, but of more upright growth, with foliage a darker green.

Hydrangea—(*Paniculata Grandiflora*).—Generally considered the most valuable and ornamental shrub in existence. Bushy and robust, every branch tipped in mid-Summer with an immense close panicle of flat, snow white flowers of gigantic size. The trusses of bloom are eight to ten inches long and are nearly as thick through. Begins blooming in July and lasts until November, flowers turning pinkish toward the last. No other shrub makes such a show on the lawn or is so



Hydrangea, P. G.

universally admired. Hardy in any country, and always blooms finely the first Summer.
Japan Flowering Quince—(*Cydonia pyrus japonica*)—Bright scarlet crimson flowers in great profusion in early Spring, and in the Fall the bush hangs full of small golden quinces. Perfectly hardy anywhere.

LILAC

Purple—(*Rosea Syringa vulgaris*)—The common purple species and one of the best.

White—(*Alba*)—Flowers pure white; very fragrant and beautiful.

Persian—(*Persica*)—Of more slender growth and finer foliage than common lilac. Flowers purple, in immense sized spikes.

Budded Varieties

Alphonso Lavalle—Double. Blue shaded violet.

Belle de Nancy—Double. Very large; color satiny rose, white toward center.

Ludwig Spaeth—Flowers large, single, dark purplish red; trusses very long.

Madam Abel Chatenay—Large truss; flowers double white; very fine.

President Grey—A grand sort. Flowers perfectly double, a beautiful blue. Blossoms measure three-fourths inch in diameter; truss the largest of all, frequently measuring ten inches long. One of the finest.

Red Flowering Currant—(*Ribes Sanguineum*)—Blooms abundantly in Spring, bearing bright pinkish carmine flowers. Native to Coast sections.

Yellow Flowering Currant—(*Ribes Aureum*)—Same as above, with yellow flowers.

SPIREAS

Anthony Waterer—A new crimson-flowered variety which is, in our estimation, one of the best dwarf flowering plants. It makes a low, compact bush two to three feet high and is covered from Spring until late in the Fall with large heads of deep crimson flowers. Perfectly hardy.



Hydrangea, P. G., in nursery row.

Van Houtte—It is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in bloom it is a complete fountain of white flowers, the foliage hardly showing. Perfectly hardy.

Prunifolia—Very beautiful; its flowers are double and like white daisies. From Japan. Puts forth its white blossoms in May.

Snow Ball—(*Viburnum Sterile*).—A well-known shrub; attains a height of eight to ten feet; produces its snow white flowers in large balls in May.

High Bush Cranberry—(*Viburnum Opulus*)—Handsome and dense foliage; flowers white in drooping flat cymes, followed by brilliant scarlet fruit in showy, pendulous bunches that remain on the plant all Winter.

UPRIGHT, OR BUSH HONEYSUCKLE

Red Tartarian—(*Lonicera Tartarica*)—Beautiful pink and rose colored blossoms in June, followed with bright red berries all during the season. Hardy.

White Tartarian—(*T. Alba*)—Covered with white blossoms in May and June and is also covered with berries until Fall. Hardy.



M.N.C.O.

Snowball.

WEIGELIAS (*Diervilla*)

Candida—A vigorous, erect grower; flowers pure white, borne all through the Summer months.

Rosea—Flowers of good size, delicately blushed rosy pink; blooms in June and July.

RHODODENDRON, OR ROSEBAY

Catawbiense—The Rhododendron, wherever known is universally acknowledged to be most showy, magnificent, hardy evergreen shrub that grows. It will thrive in any good soil without any special preparation, and in the full blaze of the sun, but it is more luxuriant in good, well prepared soil of leaf mold and muck and peat mixed and in partial shade. The broad, thick evergreen foliage, with its glossy richness, would entitle it to a place foremost in the rank of evergreen shrubs, but when in June this mass of luxuriant foliage is almost hidden by the magnificent array of beautiful flowers in clusters, it is simply grand. A protection of leaves and brush during the first Winter will be beneficial. The plants we offer are strong and bushy, well set with flower buds and will flower nicely the first year. The flowers are of rich purple color.

Yucca Filamentosa—(Adam's Needle—bear-grass)—A hardy, evergreen plant, with long, narrow leaves that are bright green the whole year. The flowers are creamy, bell-shaped, produced in long spikes, three to four feet high. Fine, stately lawn plant, easy to make grow, and does well in any climate.

Evergreen Trees

Evergreens are very desirable, but they are rather difficult to transplant. They should be subjected to as little exposure as possible, set with care and shaded well the first three or four months after transplanting.

Arborvitae (*Thuya*)

American—(*Occidentalis*)—One of the finest evergreens for hedges. It grows rapidly and soon forms the most desirable and ornamental hedge or screen to divide the lawn from other parts of the ground.

Globe—(*Globosa*)—Forms a dense low globe; handsome shade of green.

Siberian—(*Occidentalis plicata*)—One of the best of the genus of this country; exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in Winter; growth compact and pyramidal; makes an elegant lawn tree.

Hovey's Golden—(*O. Hoveyi*)—A small tree, globular in form; foliage light green, with a golden tinge, and very compact. The most desirable sort for lawns.

Pyramidal Arborvitae—(*T. Occidentalis Pyramidalis*)—A compact and narrowly pyramidal tree. Branches short and densely clothed with bright green foliage. Very formal and attractive, and the narrowest and most columnar of the arborvitae.

Cypress (*Chamaecyparis Cupressus*)

Lawson's—(*Lawsoniana*)—A fine evergreen, native of the Pacific Coast. One of the most graceful and beautiful of evergreens; of fine, compact habit; delicate feathery, vivid green foliage.

C. P. Filifera—(*Retinispora Filifera*)—An odd tree, with gracefully, pendulous, thread-like branches.

C. Plumosa—(*Retinispora plumosa*)—A rapid grower, with light green, feathery, plume like foliage. Makes a beautiful evergreen hedge.

Juniper (*Juniperus*)

Irish—(*Communi hibernica*)—Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep blue foliage; a general favorite.

Red Cedar—(*Virginiana*)—A well-known American tree, with deep green foliage. Can be trained in any form and makes a fine ornamental tree.

Spruce (*Picea*)

Norway—(*Excelsa*)—A lofty, elegant tree, of perfect, pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine, graceful, pendulous branches. It is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular and should be largely planted.

Hardy Ornamental Climbing Vines**CLEMATIS**

Clematis plants of the improved sorts are exceedingly hardy and produce beautiful large flowers in great abundance during a long period. They do best in a rich, soil, in a sunny-situation. The young shoots that spring up after transplanting sometimes die down, but if the root is left in the ground undisturbed, it will, most always, send forth strong shoots early the following Spring, which will bear handsome blossoms the same season.

Henryi—Fine bloomer, flowers large, of a bright, beautiful creamy white, consisting generally of from six to eight sepals; it is not only a vigorous grower but a remarkably free and continuous bloomer.

Madam Edouard Andre—This is the nearest approach to a bright red Clematis and has been called the crimson Jackmanni. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, and very free in bloom.

Paniculata—(New, Sweet-Scented Japan Clematis)—No introduction of recent years has met with such ready sale and given such satisfaction wherever planted. It grows and thrives anywhere and is a very rapid grower and profuse bloomer. Flowers are pure white, borne in large clusters, converting the plant into a perfect mass of white. Its extreme hardiness, bright green foliage and delightfully fragrant flowers serve to make this one of the finest hardy climbing plants in cultivation.

Jackmanni—The flowers, when fully expanded, are from four to six inches in diameter; intense violet-purple, with a rich velvety appearance, distinctly veined; flowers continually from July to October.

AMPELOPSIS

American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper—(*Quinquefolia*)—A native vine of hardy, rapid growth, with large, luxuriant foliage, which in Autumn takes on the most gorgeous coloring. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas, etc.

Boston, or Japanese Ivy—(*Veitchi*)—Leaves a little smaller and more ivy-like in form than the foregoing. The plant requires some protection until it is established.

TRUMPET FLOWER. (*Tecoma*)

Radicans—A hardy rapid growing climber, with large, scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers. Blooms almost continuously throughout the Summer season.

Grandiflora—(New Large flowered trumpet creeper.) A rare and beautiful variety of the Trumpet Vine, which is perfectly hardy. Flowers very large, salmon colored, center yellow, striped red; fine.

WISTARIA

Chinese Purple—(*Sinensis*)—Most beautiful climber; of rapid growth, producing fine large clusters of lovely blue in great masses. It is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever introduced.

Chinese White—(*Sinensis Alba*)—Flowers borne in long, drooping clusters as in the purple variety; pure white in color, making a striking and elegant contrast.

HONEYSUCKLE. (*Lonicera*)

Red Coral—(*Sempervirens*)—A hardy, rapid grower; flowers are red and fragrant.

Halleana—A new, hardy variety from Japan, and has proved to be one of the best Honeysuckles grown. Blooms from June to November. It is almost evergreen and one of the most fragrant. White, changing to yellow.

Ornamental Hedges

Nothing could be more beautiful than a neatly trimmed hedge, and they are useful for boundary fences, screens, etc., We give below some of the best varieties for ornamental hedges, screens, wind break or boundaries.

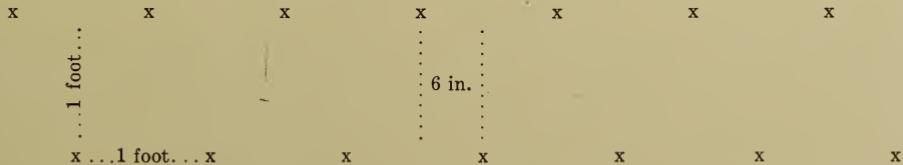


Clematis paniculata.

In starting a hedge, to secure the best results, the plants should be set in two rows, a foot between the rows, and plants set alternate, a foot apart in the row, which will make a plant every six inches in the length of the hedge. Thus a hundred feet will require two hundred plants.

Good results may be obtained by planting in single rows but more time will be required to get a thick hedge.

Pruning should commence as soon as limbs get large enough to form required size of hedge. Frequent pruning will cause hedge to thicken up and become compact.



Privet—These grand shrubs are extensively used for hedges and screens and occasionally given space in the shrub plantations for the beauty of their flowers and berries. They are hardy and vigorous, thriving in almost any fertile soil and stand clipping admirably.

Barberry—

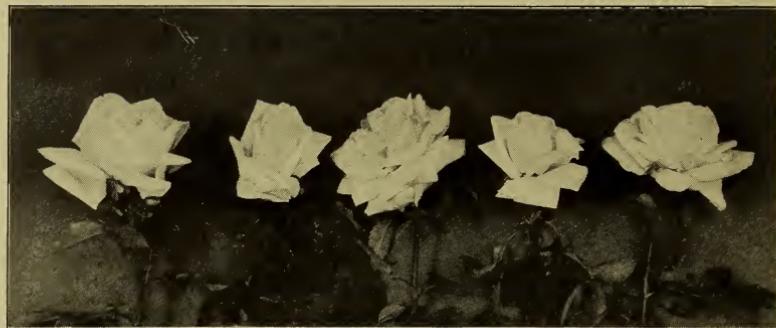
American Arbor Vitae—

All described in appropriate places in this catalog. See index.

See cut page 20 Privet Hedge.

THE ROSE GARDEN

Perhaps no flower affords such delightsome results as the rose. The Pacific Northwest seems peculiarly adapted to its successful culture, and it responds to the gentle touch of the lowly in humble abodes as well as being a joy in the rich man's rosary. It sends forth its beauty and gentle perfume to be enjoyed alike by the lofty and humble.



HOW TO GROW ROSES.

Location of Beds—Roses should be planted where they will be open to sunlight for at least half of each day. In locating beds, avoid trees, shrubbery and shady sides of buildings and fences. This will lessen the danger from insects and diseases.

Soil—Any good garden soil, which will grow good vegetables, will grow with proper fertilization, fine Roses. The ideal soil is a clay loam of sufficient porosity to permit of ready drainage.

Preparation of Beds—The beds should not be so large that the Roses cannot be reached without treading among them. Long, narrow beds, with one continuous row of plants, are preferable. Spade the soil to a good depth, mixing in well-rotted stable manure as you do so. Cow manure is considered the best, though well-rotted horse manure will do. Bone meal is excellent.

Planting—Most varieties should be planted about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, when the soil is in a nice, mellow condition. Spread the roots out well and press the soil down firmly. Plant slightly deeper than previously grown and give one good watering if weather is warm and dry.

Watering—Most people water their Roses too much. Once a week is often enough and that early in the morning. Keep the soil mulched or cultivated around the bushes to prevent baking.

Mulching and Protection—Only the tenderest varieties need any protection in this country. This can best be supplied by mulching the soil around the plants with a heavy application of cow manure, which should be spaded in the following Spring. All plants should have this mulching.

Pruning—Field-grown dormant Roses should be cut back severely when first set out. Subsequent prunings should be attended to in late Winter and early Spring, when all dead and weak growth should be removed entirely and the strong, live canes shortened back to one or two feet in length, according to the growth of the previous season. It may be accepted as a general rule that weak growth should be pruned severely and strong ones sparingly. Climbing Roses should not be cut back any more than is necessary to keep the plant in a shapely appearance.

Best Time for Planting—No question is asked more frequently than, "When is the best time to plant Roses?" Our dormant field-grown Roses can be planted any time that the soil can be worked, between October and April. Probably the best month is March. Most people plant in that month and with best results when the soil has warmed up with the increasing strength of the sun's rays.

DISEASES AND INSECTS.

Healthy, vigorous, well-cultivated Roses in well-located beds are less liable to the ravages of insects and diseases than weak specimens of slender growth and poor vitality. Therefore, keep your Roses healthy by good cultivation. It is the indifferent, indolent grower whose Roses are the prey for insects, although the weather in certain seasons aggravates the troubles of a Rose grower considerably.

Mildew—This is a fungus disease, shown by the grayish, crinkled and mouldy appearance of the foliage, caused chiefly by cool nights and hot days. Remedy: Dust lightly over the foliage flour of sulphur on a warm, sunny day.

Black Spot—Another fungus disease, usually making its appearance on Hybrid and Hybrid Tea Roses late in the season. The black spots on the foliage cause same to turn yellow and drop off. Pick off affected leaves and spray with "Bordeaux Mixture." Spray also when dormant the following Spring.

Aphis or Green Fly—A little sucking, green insect, which sometimes gathers in countless numbers upon the new growth. Steep tobacco stems or leaves in water over night and apply with a spray pump or whisk broom. Warm soap suds is also effective.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

American Beauty—Color rich, rose crimson, shaded and veined in the most charming manner. Hardy, free bloomer, and very desirable.

Anne de Diesbach—Brilliant crimson, sometimes shaded with maroon; long pointed buds and large, finely formed flowers. Extra fine.

Black Prince—Deep, dark crimson, richly shaded, vigorous, richly perfumed. An old favorite.

Clio—The finest flesh colored hybrid perpetual. The flowers are simply perfection in form, with fine broad petals, and are beautiful at all stages of development, from the small bud to the full open flower; color delicate satin blush, with a light shading of rosy pink at the center. Very free blooming and strong, healthy grower.

Dinsmore—A vigorous, healthy rose of branching habit, very popular and highly recommended for garden planting as it is almost always in bloom. Flowers of a rich, bright crimson.

Fisher Holmes—Dark rich scarlet, elegantly shaded with deep velvety crimson; beautiful. Extra large, full flowers.



Frau Karl Druschki

Frau Karl Druschki—(White American Beauty)—A truly wonderful rose, and the best snow-white, free blooming, hybrid perpetual or "June Rose" in existence.

General Jacqueminot—Large velvety flowers of the most intense maroon-scarlet, each set in a cluster of rich green leaves. Blooms repeatedly through the Summer and Fall and is the most popular rose grown, without exception.

Margaret Dixon—Of magnificent form; white, with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell-shaped, and of great substance; foliage very large, dark green.

Magna Charta—A general favorite, prized on account of its strong, upright growing and bright, healthy foliage, as well as for its magnificent bloom. The color is a beautiful bright pink, suffused with carmine. **Madam Plantier**—This grand variety, when once planted, is as hardy as a hydrangea. Flowers pure white, very large and double. One of the very best white roses.

Marshall P. Wilder—Color bright cherry-carmine; fragrant; of vigorous growth, with fine foliage. One of the freest of the Hybrid Perpetuals to bloom. We can recommend this rose without hesitation.

Mrs. John Laing—New. As a bedding rose this is undoubtedly one of the very best varieties yet introduced, being hardly ever out of bloom all Summer. Color a beautiful shade of delicate pink, of large size and very fragrant. It is also a good forcer from January onward.

Madame Chas. Wood—Beginning to bloom almost as soon as planted, and continues throughout the season. The flowers are extra large, very double and full and quite fragrant. Color a bright, fiery scarlet, passing to a fine rosy crimson, elegantly shaded with maroon. Very showy and handsome and one of the best roses ever introduced for general planting.

Paul Neyron—Immense double flowers, with a shining carmine pink; very double and fine scented. The largest rose known.

Prince Camille de Rohan—One of the darkest colored roses; very dark velvety crimson, changing to intense maroon. There is no rose in all this collection that attracts more favorable comment than this one. A very prolific bloomer and the blooms are of excellent form and size.

Ulrich Brunner—Brilliant cherry-red, a sport of Paul Neyron. Flowers of fine form and substance; very vigorous and does not mildew.

Vick's Caprice—Large, cup shaped, full, deep, double flowers of splendid substance. Clear, satiny pink, strikingly dashed with white and bright carmine. A splendid novelty. Showy.

TEA AND EVERBLOOMING VARIETIES

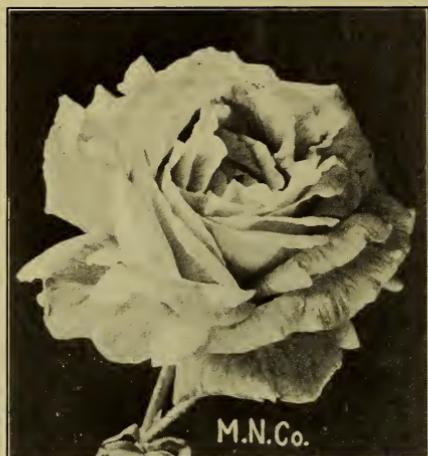
Champion of the World—A free-blooming, hardy rose of great merit; the flowers are large size, color a lovely clear, deep pink. Is constantly in bloom.

Countess of Gossford—Salmon, pink and rose, shading into one another, base of petals suffused saffron yellow. Beautiful Irish rose of runcwn.

Etoile de Lyon—This magnificent Tea Rose is rich, golden-yellow; strong, healthy and vigorous grower. Immense bloomer, bearing flowers and buds early and late. Remarkably hardy with us.

Etoile de France—(Star of France)—A brilliant shade of clear red-crimson velvet, centering to vivid cerise; large flowers on long stiff stems; remarkably vigorous, free blooming and hardy. Grown to some extent as a cut-flower variety, but its chief value lies in its striking beauty as an out-door bloomer and bedder with bronzy green foliage.

General McArthur—A new rose that is already a fixture in many gardens. Color brilliant scarlet, a very bright colored rose of good size and double; very free blooming and fragrant. Many claim that it will rank with Helen Gould as a red rose. Try it.



M.N.Co.

Gruss and Teplitz.

Gruss an Teplitz—(Virginia R. Cox)—This grand rose has proved one of the best and most valuable hardy crimson ever-blooming roses for garden planting ever introduced. The color when first opening is dark rich crimson quickly passing to velvety fire red, one of the very brightest colored roses we know. Flowers larger, full, sweet; very showy and handsome; blooms constantly throwing up fresh buds and flowers the whole growing season. The bush is a healthy vigorous grower, hardy here, and cannot be recommended too highly; everyone should have it.

Gen. Robert E. Lee—Elegant long-pointed buds of a deep orange yellow. The color is so rich and peculiar as to attract attention whenever seen.

Helen Gould—(*Red Maman Cochet*)—A remarkably vigorous grower, quickly throwing up strong shoots from the root and producing great masses of splendid roses throughout the season. Flowers are large, perfectly double, and deliciously sweet; color is rich vinous crimson, elegantly shaded and exceedingly beautiful. It is as hardy as La France.

Isabella Sprunt—A canary-yellow, very free bloomer, literally lavishing its large, beautiful buds. Fragrant, strong growing, and requires but little attention.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—This beautiful rose is celebrated the world over for its elegant, large pointed buds and full fragrant flowers. The color is a delicate creamy white, with a faint tinge of lemon in the center.

Killarney—In coloring it is especially beautiful, being an exquisite shade of shell pink;

flowers of enormous size, petals being frequently two and a half inches deep. Claimed to be the finest pink rose ever introduced.

La France—Perhaps no rose is better known and more highly valued than the La France. Both flowers and buds are of grand size. Color, a silvery-rose, changing to pink. A general favorite and the sweetest of all roses.

Meteor—A reliable everbloomer of the deepest glowing crimson; flowers very double and petals slightly recurved; a beautiful open rose, a vigorous grower and a very fine bloomer.

Maman Cochet—This is one of the most beautiful new Tea Roses that has been introduced in years. The growth is vigorous and very rich; healthy foliage and extra large flowers on long, stout stems; very double and simply exquisite when in bud or half blown. The color is a deep rosy pink, the inner of petals silvery-rose; makes charming bunches of long-stemmed flowers when cut.

Marie Van Houtte—Plant Marie Van Houtte if you want a rose that will bloom continually and furnish large, well-shaped, sweet scented bloom. It succeeds anywhere in any soil; an exceedingly strong, vigorous grower. Its color is creamy white, with the outer petals outlined bright rose; occasionally the entire flower is suffused with light pink.

Madam Caroline Testout—A grand new rose of the La France type, but with the flowers larger and finer. Color bright, satiny pink; very fragrant and free in bloom. One of the handsomest roses, and should be planted extensively.

Madam Abel Chatenay—A rose of extraordinary merit. A free bloomer, with flowers of good size and substance. Color, beautiful rosy carmine, with darker shadings. Very richly colored. One of the finest varieties; should find a place in every rose garden.

Perle des Jardins—This magnificent Yellow Tea Rose still retains its position as one of the finest and most beautiful roses of its color ever produced. Its color is a clear, golden yellow, an indescribably rich and beautiful shade, and entirely distinct from any other variety. The flowers are extra large, of great substance, and full to the center. Beautiful both in bud and open flower.

Papa Gontier—An excellent crimson Tea, and one of the best for all purposes. It is a perfect shaped bud on good length of stem, making it desirable for cut flowers and when planted outside, the flowers open up nicely and are of an attractive carmine crimson; should be included in every collection of roses.

Princess Bonnie—One of the finest dark colored Tea roses. Very nearly hardy in most parts of the country. In color, solid crimson. Is already a prime favorite and will be planted even more extensively.

Perle Von Godesburg—(*The Yellow Kaiserin*)—This is identical with Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, the peer of any rose, except in color, being a pure white with a yellow center. Exquisitely beautiful.



Ulrich Brunner.

Rainbow—Beautiful buds and flowers of large size; color a beautiful shade of deep pink, distinctly striped and mottled with brilliant crimson, elegantly shaded and with rich toned amber. Very fragrant and exquisitely beautiful.

Red La France—(Duchess of Albany)—A sport from the La France. Resembles that variety, but the bud is more perfect in contour and the color is of a richer, deeper, more even pink tint; one of the most important of recent acquisitions for forcing or growing in the open air.

Sunset—This grand rose is a favorite wherever known. The color is a rich, golden amber, or old gold, elegantly shaded and buds are extra large, full, finely formed and deliciously perfumed.

Safrano—A bright, apricot yellow, changing to orange fawn. Very much esteemed.

Souvenir de Wooten—A brilliant rose; color magenta-red, shaded violet-crimson; flowers large, full and regular, with thick, leathery petals and delicious Tea scent.

Souvenir Pres. Carnot—A strong, clean, healthy grower, with handsome bronze green foliage, and large elegantly shaped buds. Flowers large size with heavy thick shell-like petals; buds long and pointed. Color delicate rosy flesh, shaded a trifle deeper at the center.

The Bride—A lovely, hardy Tea rose and very popular. It has beautiful foliage and flowers of large size and most snowy white.

Viscountess Folkstone—A vigorous, free-blooming, Hybrid Tea, of delicate tinted flesh color, almost white, and lustrous as satin; large, delightfully sweet.

White La France—This magnificent new rose is a pure white La France, having just a breath of rose tint blush, decidedly clouding the depths of its broad petals; the buds and flowers are extra large and very full and finely formed; the fragrance is delicious. It is a free, continuous bloomer.

White Maman Cochet—The name describes this new rose. Pure white, grand substance, immense size, exquisitely fragrant and a free bloomer. It inherits all the good points of the grand variety, Maman Cochet. Buds long and pointed, keeping a long time when cut. We cannot speak too highly of this rose.

White Killarney—Almost identical with the pink variety of which this is a sport, except in color. It has the same beautifully shaped and deliciously scented flowers, and is altogether a fit companion for the pink.

Yellow Maman Cochet—(*Madam Derepas Matrat*)—Heavy foliage and strong stiff stems, carrying gracefully shaped buds and fine, open flowers of sulphur yellow.

CLIMBING ROSES

Baby Rambler—It is in bloom all the time, flowers in large clusters of brightest crimson. It grows to a height of eighteen inches and hides the plant with its bloom. A wonderful rose.

Baltimore Belle—This elegant climbing rose is a pale blush, variegated carmine, rose and white. It is very double and flowers in beautiful clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom. It is one of the very best climbing roses.

The Blue Rambler—A seedling of the Crimson Rambler, semi-double flowers larger than that variety, produced in trusses of large size. This rose first opens pink but quickly changes to violet blue, or a steel blue. The most wonderful rose of the century, as it marks a decided advance in the color of the rose.

Crimson Rambler—Perfectly hardy, wonderful free bloomer; rich, flowing crimson. A most vigorous grower, making shoots eight to ten feet in a single season. As many as thirty and forty flowers are seen in a single cluster.

Climbing Kaiserin—(Mrs. Robert Peary)—This is without doubt the grandest of all white climbing roses. It is the first and only pure white hardy, ever-blooming, climbing rose and will meet a demand hitherto un supplied. A strong, rapid grower, growing to perfection in the open ground, throwing up numerous shoots in a season.

Dorothy Perkins—Much has been said of this splendid new hardy climber. It has stood a temperature of twenty degrees below zero without injury; grows ten or fifteen feet in a season. Blooms in immense clusters like the Crimson Rambler, but the blooms are more double and of a beautiful shell pink color passing to a deep rose. We consider this the most beautiful climbing rose ever introduced.



Madam Caroline Testout Rose Hedge.

Empress of China—A new and very beautiful perpetual blooming climber. It commences blooming the last of May, and if properly cared for, will bloom until late in the Fall. Flowers are beautiful red, but soon turn to a lovely pink. Perfectly hardy.

Marechal Neil—Still the best climbing, yellow ever-blooming rose, and is just as popular as ever. The buds and flowers are superb, extra large, very double and sweet-scented; color is deep golden yellow. Every one should have some of this variety.

Queen of the Prairies—Flowers are very large and of a peculiar, globular form. A bright, rosy red, changing to lighter as the flower opens. Of very strong rapid growth.

Seven Sisters—Blooms in clusters of seven or more flowers, varying from white to crimson

Our roses are field grown, strong and thrifty. Hybrid perpetuals do best on heavy soils, Hybrid teas on medium soils and the Teas on lighter soils. Hybrid perpetuals are distinguished by their upright, vigorous growth and large fragrant flowers. Succeed well everywhere. Hybrid Teas combine the quality of the Tea rose and the Hybrid Perpetual, are ever bloomers, quite hardy, richly colored and sweet scented. Tea and Everblooming roses form a favorite collection because of their free-blooming habits, wide range of colors, delicate perfume. Moss Roses are hardy old-time favorites of great permanency. Climbers, because of their peculiar habit, possess value for beautifying porches, fences, arbors, walls, etc.

White Rambler—(*Thalia*)—In habit of growth foliage, manner of blooming and shape of flowers, this is identical with Crimson Rambler, differing only in color, which in *Thalia* is pure, clear white.

Yellow Rambler—This is the only hardy yellow climbing rose. Rapid grower; color a clear, decided yellow, changing to a beautiful cream. Blooms in clusters same as the Crimson Rambler.

MOSS ROSES

Countess de Murinaise—One of the best and most satisfactory pure white Moss Roses; the buds are elegantly mossed; flowers large, full and fragrant.

Princess Adelaide—Fine, large flowered; very double and fragrant. Color bright rosy pink.

BEAUTIFUL TEA AND HYBRID TEA ROSES OF RECENT INTRODUCTION.

Every One Is a Variety of Merit and the Best of Its Class.

Chateau Des Clos Vougeot—Pernet Ducher, 1908)—Words are inadequate to describe, and pigments are not made which could reproduce the wonderful coloring and texture of this truly remarkable rose. You have all been looking for the black rose, and here it is. The most wonderful color and texture ever seen in a rose; looks as if cut out of heavy velvet with a color shading from deepest velvety maroon-red to blackish-crimson. We are sure it will become one of the most popular of garden roses, quite in a class by itself, blooming continuously in crops closely following one another. It is of fine shape, good size and the richest colored of all rosés, being fifty per cent darker than Prince Camille de Rohan and Jubilee; quite fragrant. With us the foliage of this rose is absolutely resistant to black spot and mildew; in a class by itself for this reason alone. Keep your eye on this rose, as it is a wonder; named after a vintage of famous old French wine.

Edward Mawley—(McGredy, 1912)—Raiser's description: "By its marvelous outstanding qualities, is now generally regarded by rosarians as the greatest advance and most wonderful rose yet raised. We have no hesitation in stating that it is the finest of all dark crimson roses, a true perpetual flowering hybrid Tea, and the most beautiful variety the rose world has yet seen. Gold Medal, National Rose Society. The grand novelty of Messrs. McGredy & Sons, they have very aptly named Edward Mawley, in honor of one of the best beloved of British rosarians. It is an enormous, big-petaled rose, much larger than Melanie Soupert; a rose it resembles in form, but of the beautiful rich color of a Louis Van Houtte, only with a more velvety shading upon the inside of its petals. This rose could not fail to receive the coveted gold medal of the National Rose Society."

Herzogin Marie Antoinette—(Jacobs, 1911)—Very long buds of pure orange or old gold; very large flower of perfect form. Soupert & Notting, of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, say: "This is the finest yellow of all yellow roses." Gold medal, M. Gladbach; certificate of merit of the German Nurserymen's Society; also prizes of honor at Leipsic, Sangerhausen and Zweibrücken.

Harry Kirk—(Alex Dickson, 1907)—A splendid rose, of most robust growth, with free branching habit, flowering freely and continuously; the blooms are large, with large smooth petals of great substance, the form is perfect, the buds long and elegant. Color deep sulphur-yellow, passing to a lighter shade at the edges of the petals. Awarded a gold medal by the National Rose Society of England. This rose is difficult to prop-

agate, and will always, for this reason, remain high in price, although when once rooted and established, is a good grower.

Lady Hillingdon—(Lowe & Shawyer, 1910)

—At the Detroit Rose show in January, 1912, this was awarded the sweepstakes over all yellow roses. It has long willowy stems that are in no sense weak, as the buds are held upright; has a long slender pointed bud of brilliant deep golden-yellow and a striking peculiarity of this rose was that each day of the show this golden-yellow color became deeper yellow and more intense, unlike all other yellow roses with which we are familiar, as invariably the tendency after being cut is to get lighter in color. This rose at no stage of its development shows this lighter color as does Sunburst and other of the yellow roses, but is always an even, deep intense golden-yellow; forces well. Awarded gold medal, N. R. S.

Mrs. Foley Hobbs—(Alex. Dickson, 1910)

This is beyond question the best Tea yet introduced, as it possesses in a most marked degree every quality necessary to constitute a good and perfect rose. It is a veritable giant among Teas. The huge thick shell-shaped petals create a bloom of exceptional merit; color delicate ivory-white, faintly tinged pink on the edges of the petals. Deliciously perfumed. This rose stands without a rival.

Mrs. George Shawyer—(Lowe & Shawyer, 1910)

—This variety is a wonder for freedom of growth and bloom. No other forcing rose can touch it on these two points. It throws up strong breaks in rapid succession, and a bush soon shows dense growth, every shoot tipped with a bud. The color is bright peach-pink and is carried on three and four-foot stems. This rose has won awards every place shown, and in the past two years it has been exhibited in practically all the shows, especially in the East and abroad.

Duchess of Wellington—(A. Dickson, 1909)

—Intense saffron-yellow suffused with rich crimson which, as the flower develops, becomes deep coppery-yellow, a shade of colors hitherto unknown among roses; the petals are large and of great substance; very free flowering and of delightful fragrance. A great acquisition to the garden roses.

F. R. Patzer—(Alex. Dickson, 1909)

—A most beautiful and distinct rose of very free flowering character. The blooms are produced with great freedom on stiff stems, and are of large size and substance. The color is creamy-buff, back of petals delicate warm pink; as the petals reflex the color becomes light orange-pink, forming a most charming combination. Valuable for garden culture.

Madame Jules Bouche—(Croibier, 1911)—A beautiful white suffused with salmon-pink center, deeply shaded with virginal-pink; large and full. This rose has won numerous medals and awards.

Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell—(Pernet Ducher, 1908)—Rosy-scarlet buds opening reddish-salmon, reverse of petals rosy-scarlet; semi-double flowers. A good decorative variety.

Mrs. Amy Hammond—(McGredy, 1911)—It has an extraordinarily deep, long, very pointed flower, probably the most perfect shaped and most graceful form of any rose grown; has no equal among bedding or garden roses. The color is a blend of ivory and amber shading; the amber color is most pronounced and develops to a bright apricot towards the base of the petals. Many blooms develop all over this apricot shading to such an extent that it is charming beyond description. Will be known as "Everybody's Rose." Awarded gold medal.

Mrs. Aaron Ward—(Pernet Ducher, 1907)—This rose is a real joy to the grower and absolutely distinct. One of the most delightful roses of recent years in a color that catches the eye at once. Coppery-orange in the open bud, golden-orange when partly developed, pinkish-fawn of lovely shade when fully open, when it looks like a full fluffy-silk rosette. Color effect of the whole flower is Indian-yellow. No wonder everybody who sees it falls in love with it; one of the most beautiful roses in existence.

Rhea Reid—(Hill, 1908)—This is the new red forcing rose; flower large and double, very free blooming and exquisitely fragrant, rich dark velvety-red; a good red garden rose. The flowers are double, of fine size, while the color is all that is to be desired.

William R. Smith—(Shellum, 1908)—The soft blending of the salmon-pinks and the rose-pinks and the beautiful flesh tints in this rose give it a singular resemblance to the entrancing flush on a maiden's cheek. It ranks next to Helen Good as a bedder.

Double Pink Killarney—(Scott, 1910)—The Killarney that will supersede the Killarney now grown. We have confidence in rec-

ommending this variety as a distinct improvement on the normal type, as it possesses from ten to twelve more petals than its parent. Awarded certificate of merit by the American Rose Society.

Double White Killarney—(Budlong, 1912)—A pure white sport from White Killarney; has a much larger bud, double the size of the ordinary White Killarney; has many more petals than its parent. A great forcing rose;

Pink Frau Karl Druschki or George Arends—(Hinner, 1910)—This is the wonderful "Pink Druschki." Do not confound it with the much inferior sort "Heinrich Munch," which is being offered in some quarters as "Pink Druschki." This rose we predict will have as large a following and be as widely planted in a very few years as the now famous "White Druschki." We have looked it over in the field and grown it in pots for the market, and we absolutely cannot detect a single fault in it or about it. The growth and make-up of the plants is superb, while the delicate pink color is unapproachable. Thank you, Mr. Hinner. You have enriched our rose collection for all time. You know what some of you missed by delaying so long in getting acquainted with "Frau Karl Druschki." Do not repeat this mistake with "George Arends."

Helen Good—(Good & Reese, 1906)—This rose is a true Cochet, being a sport from the pink Cochet. Mr. Joe Campbell, of the Highland Floral Co., says: "It is the best bedding rose of all the varieties we grow." The color is a delicate yellow, suffused with pink, each petal edged deeper; very chaste and beautiful. The color, with its immense size and exquisite form, makes it without question the greatest Tea rose ever introduced, and we are proud to have brought it out. Be sure and try it. A genuine Cochet. We are receiving letters every week praising this rose as being a wonder. It grows, it blooms, and there is nothing finer.

MOSS ROSES.

Mousseline—(Robert and Moreau, 1881)—Pure white flower, buds heavily and beautifully mossed.

PEONY (*Herbaceous.*)

The flower for the Millions and for the Millionaire.

First of all in the list of hardy flowers. It is as hardy as an oak, lives for years and gets better with age. Needs no protection, will grow in any soil, and has no disease or insect enemies. A millionaire could have nothing finer, and no flower will do so well for the common lover of flowers. Plants should be set in the Fall. They will often bloom the first year, and always the second year. The varieties we offer are selected from a list of several hundred as being the best.



Dorchester—Beautiful soft pink.

Duke of Wellington—Very large, well-formed, sulphur white bloom; habit ideal, stems very firm and long; strong grower and very fragrant. The genuine are scarce.

Duchesse D'Orleans—Very pretty deep pink, with violaceous tints on center petals, interspersed with salmon. Late midseason.

Fern-Leaved—(*Tenuifolia*)—Very early dark crimson bloom. Leaves finely cut, fern-like.

Festiva Maxima—Early to mid-season; enormous full double bloom of pure snow white, flaked with carmine spots through the flower. A grand white flower and brings more money than any peony on the market.

L'Esperence—Fine pink colored; early, free, very fragrant.

Madam Breon—A beautiful variety with good growing qualities; flowers outside flesh, center lemon, changing to white.

Officinalis Alba—Opens pinkish, changing to white, large, full fragrant bloom. Early.

Officinalis Rubra—The old-fashioned, deep crimson peony (piney) early, blooms just before the snowball.

Queen Victoria—A good sized flower, outside pure white, center creamy white, inner petals usually tipped with carmine.

Rosea—Deep bright rose, fragrant, blooms very late.

Rubra Triumphans—Early. A satiny finish, intensely rich crimson; sweetly fragrant.

TESTIMONIALS

Hermiston, Oregon, 3-4-1912.

Milton Nursery Company, Milton, Oregon.

Dear Sirs: Replying to your favor relative to the arrival of the trees, we wish to state they arrived in here Saturday, the first, and on the day following, Sunday, we hauled them to the project, where Mr. Pelmelder arranged the proper heeling in of same, finishing same Sunday p. m., so this a. m. we started to planting.

We wish to state that it is a great pleasure and more satisfaction than we can express in words, concerning the quality of the stock, which is more than we anticipated. Our Mr. Pelmelder states, it is without doubt the finest lot of trees he ever saw, and the root system way ahead of anything we have ever had. All this is exceedingly pleasing to us. It is our opinion that we will get at least 95 per cent of fine trees this fall out of the planting and if we do not it will be our fault and not of the trees. Everything checks as per order, with the exception of the prunes, which are shy, so Mr. Pelmelder says. Let the matter stand till you hear from us in our next, when we will state the number short, and also will want some more peaches, as we just have another small lot to plant we will send in for very soon.

Thanking you for the good trees, we are, very truly yours
W. J. STAPISH.

Portland, Oregon, Jan., 29, 1911.

Milton Nursery Co., Milton, Oregon.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find two post card kodak pictures taken of our young orchard last August or September. At the time these pictures were taken the trees had been planted just eighteen months. We think they have made a fine showing.

You wrote us some time back in regard to a testimonial about the trees and you said you were going to put out a catalogue. We would very much like to have one of these catalogues. Yours very truly,

COLUMBIA DIGGER CO.
E. A. Hackett, Secy.

Walla Walla, Wn., 11-29-'11.

Milton Nurseries.

Dear Sirs: I take pleasure in handing you herewith my check in your favor for \$1,219.50 in payment your bill of the 15th inst. for apple trees furnished us this fall.

Permit me to also express the sincere appreciation of both Mr. Baker and myself for the personal interest you have taken in the selection of these yearling trees, as well as the two-year-olds, and the specially grown Red Astrachans. It was an unusual thing to permit our expert to go into your nurseries and select such special stock as in his judgment was best suited to our purposes, and I must say the stock that was selected was simply perfection itself—the straight body and thrifty root growth could not be beaten. This stock arrived at our orchard, moist and fresh and in perfect condition, and we have no doubt but that 100 per cent of this stock will grow into perfect trees.

As you know we are trying to grow a model orchard, and I have no doubt this stock will attract much attention and favorable comment on the part of growers and nurserymen who inspect it in the years to come. With best wishes for a prosperous New Year, and again expressing our appreciation for the courtesies shown us, I beg to remain,

Very respectfully yours,

J. W. LANGDON.

Bonners Ferry, Idaho. 4-18-1912.

Milton Nurseries, Milton, Oregon.

Dear Sirs: Trees at hand, and are sure fine. It made some of these men that would have nothing but *** trees feel sick. But just wait a year—they will be sicker than ever. Michigan trees are no good in this country. But some people must have three-year-old trees. One man out here and five of his neighbors bought trees to put out forty acres of Rome Beauty and McIntosh Red, three-year-old trees. Well, they are all Ben Davis. They are some mad, I guess—and so it runs with Eastern trees.

J. F. McGLOCKLIN.

HOW TO OBTAIN SUCCESS IN SPRAYING

Success in spraying is to be secured only by careful attention to details in two principal directions: (1) Spraying must be timely, and the proper time varies with the particular conditions. The operator should know what disease or diseases he is expecting to prevent by the application of the spray, and should thoroughly post himself before hand as to the correct times and intervals for spraying for that particular disease. The spray must be applied ahead of the infection period of the fungi. (2) The spraying should be thoroughly done. In dormant spraying a coarser spray can be used than in summer spraying, because the object is merely to form a complete coating of the spray over the wood. In summer spraying, however, an exceedingly fine, mist-like spray, reaching every portion of the plant and covering with minute dots, preferably no larger than a flyspeck, every square inch of the fruit and foliage is necessary. It is not necessary that the minute specks of the spray should entirely coalesce into a coating, although where a second or third treatment is made this often results. But there should be no spaces the size of one's thumb nail not thoroughly peppered with the spray.

DIRECTIONS HOW TO SPRAY

Fall Spray.

Just after leaves fall—Use sulphur-lime 3 degrees Beaume for apple canker, scale insects, eggs of green aphis, red spider, pear leaf blister mite, woolly aphis, tent caterpillar, moss and lichens.

Winter Spray.

While Buds are dormant—Use sulphur-lime 3 degrees Beaume for bud moth, twig borer, peach leaf curl, scale insects, eggs green aphis, red spider, pear leaf blister mite, woolly aphis, mildew.

Spring Spray.

(1) **When flower buds are just ready to open.** Use sulphur-lime for apple scab, canker, brown rot, fruit mold.

(2) **While last blossoms are falling.** Use lead arsenate, 1 lb. to 50 gallons of water for codling moth. Apply with a bordeaux nozzle, with force, directly into flower. Repeat immediately. Keep a few trees banded. If many worms are trapped, spray.

Summer Spray.

When Pest appears—Use tobacco or kerosene emulsion for aphis, woolly aphis on branches, red spider, oyster shell bark louse. Use lead arsenate for pear and cherry leaf slug, 1 lb. to 75 gallons of water, or dust with lime or road dust. For caterpillars use 1 lb. to 40 gallons of water. Use sulphur lime 1.5 degrees Beaume for fruit spot, mildew or red spider.

Bordeaux.

Bluestone	6 pounds
Good lime	4 pounds
Water	50 gallons

Dissolve the bluestone by suspending it in a sack in 25 gallons of water in a barrel. Slake the lime in another vessel, adding a little water slowly, and dilute to 25 gallons. Mix the two thoroughly. Even the best bordeaux may scorch in rainy weather.

For double strength bordeaux use twice as much bluestone and lime.

Kerosene Emulsion.

Kerosene	2 gallons
Whale oil soap	½ pound
Water	1 gallon

Dissolve the soap in the water by boiling, and add the suds boiling hot to the kerosene, away from the fire. The mixture is then to be agitated violently, preferably by pumping it back on itself with a force pump. After four or five minutes the mixture suddenly becomes creamy in consistency. If well made,

the cream will stand for a long time without free oil rising to the surface. Unless otherwise stated, use 1 gallon of the emulsion to 12 gallons of water in spraying. One quart soft soap or 1 pound laundry soap may be used instead of the whale-oil soap.

Tobacco Wash.

Tobacco (sheep dip or sulphured tobacco) 4 lbs., whale-oil soap or good strong soap, 4 lbs., water 20 gallons.

Directions for preparing—Soak tobacco in hot water for several hours. Dissolve soap in hot water; strain both and add together and dilute to 20 gallons. Test strength before using on tender foliage.

Send to State Agricultural Colleges for Spray Bulletins and Fruit Bulletins.

Sulphur-Lime

Sulphur	1 pound
Fresh stone lime	½ pound
Water	½ gallon

Slake the lime in the cooker. Add the sulphur and the water. Boil briskly till the sulphur is dissolved (about 45 minutes), stirring continuously and keeping the cooker covered. As it boils down keep adding water. When finished let settle. Use only the clear liquid, which may be stored if kept from the air. Prepared in this way sulphur-lime should have a hydrometer reading of about 26 degrees, a little weaker than the factory made product.

For use, any concentrated sulphur-lime may be diluted according to the following table.

Hydrometer test of concentrate		To make dilute spray	
Beaume Degrees	Specific Gravity	Beaume, 3° Sp. gr. 1.02 1 lb. Sulphur in 5 gal.	Beaume, 1.5° Sp. gr. 1.01 1 lb. Sulphur in 5 gal.
34	1.302	1 to 14 water	1 to 28
32	1.279	13	26
30	1.259	12	24
28	1.236	11	22
26	1.215	10	20
24	1.196	9	18
20	1.158	7	14
16	1.122	6	11

Arsenate of Lead.

Arsenate of lead (poison) .. 1 pound

Water, 50 gallons

For newly hatched insects it is not necessary to use it stronger. Mix well first with a small amount of water. Powdered arsenate of lead is about twice as strong as the paste. Do not use arsenate that settles quickly.

To Washington, Montana and Idaho Purchasers

Purchasers from these points will remember that we are under bonds to the amount of \$1,000.00 in Washington and Montana and \$5,000.00 in Idaho for license to ship trees in said places, which is required by law. If any of our nursery stock is found to be infected with pests of any kind, we are held responsible by these states and the infected stock is burned. While we never, to our knowledge, have sent out an infected tree, this will serve for an extra warrant that stock from our nursery will be clear from all insect pests. And furthermore, we are in the nursery business to stay, and we realize that our future success depends on sending out only clean, thrifty trees, true to name.

All communications relative to nursery stock and prices will be attended to promptly, and any information or advice that we are able to impart, when desired, will be given freely. No business transacted on Saturday. Address,

MILTON NURSERY COMPANY,

Milton, Oregon.

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Basswood	20	Pecan	14
Climbing Roses	29-30	Phenomenal Berries	16
Cedar, Red	24	Plane Tree or Sycamore	21
Cypress	24	Privet	25
Crab Apples	8	Peonies	31
Cherries	10	Quince	13
Currants	17	Quince, Japan, Flowering	23
Chestnuts	14	Raspberries	16
Carolina Poplars	19	Rhubarb	17
Catalpa	19	Rose of Sharon	22
Camperdown Elm	19-21	Rhododendron	24
Cutleaf Weeping Birch	21	Rose Department	26
Calycanthus	22	Red Cedar	24
Clematis	24	Spray formulae, etc.	32
Distances for Planting	4	Spruce	24
Dwarf Pear	9	Snowball	23
Dewberry	16	Spirea	23
Deutzia	22	Strawberries	18
English Walnuts	14	Sycamore	21
Elm	19	Silver or Soft Maple	21
Evergreens	24	Sugar or Rock Maple	21
Filberts	14	Sycamore Maple	21
Flowering Crabs	20	Schwedler's Maple	21
Forsythia	22	Thorn, Flowering	20
Grape Vines	15	Tulip Tree	20
Gooseberry	17	Trumpet Flower	25
Hardy Ornamental Vines	24	Tea Roses	27-29
Hybrid Perpetual Roses	27	Upright Honeysuckle	23
Horse Chestnut	20	Variegated Maple	21
Hydrangea, P G	22	Virginia Creeper	24
High Bush Cranberry	23	Walnuts	14
Honeysuckle Bush	23	Wisconsin Weeping Willow	21
Honeysuckle Vines	25	Weigelia	24
Hedges	25	Wistaria	25
Hardy Flowering Shrubs	22	Weeping Trees	21
Insect pest remedies	32	Yucca	24

14



Fruit and foliage of the Formosa plum.
Two-thirds natural size.



FORMOSA
Unusually handsome fruit, very uniform in size, averaging about six by eight inches in circumference, shading from light to deep cherry in color, sweet, delicious, delightful apricot flavor; nearly freestone. Trees thrifty growers, large, thick, healthy, light green foliage. One of the most valuable of Luther Burbank's productions, and pronounced as the "best plum in existence" at the present time.

Single trees - - - - - \$1.00
Per dozen - - - - - \$10.00

(See page 11 Descriptive Catalog for description of other Plums.)
MILTON NURSERY COMPANY. MILTON, OREGON.

Field Investigations in Pomology
RECEIVED

ST. REGIS EVERBEARING

BEARS FIRST, LAST AND THE TIME.

RASPBERRIES FOR FOUR MONTHS! That's what you get when you plant St. Regis—the new everbearing variety. Moreover they are not only raspberries, but raspberries of the very highest grade.



THE variety has been aptly termed "the early 'till late" variety; for it is the first red raspberry to give ripe fruit, while it continues to produce berries without intermission until late in October.

St. Regis is of pure American blood and of ironclad hardihood, the canes enduring the severest cold uninjured and are wonderfully prolific. Unlike Belle de Fontenay, Henrietta, Marvel of Four Seasons and all other so-styled everbearing red raspberries that have preceded it, (and many others that are not everbearing), its foliage never suffers by sunburn or scald, nor is its growth of cane impaired by the heat or drought of summer.

In addition to the bright crimson color and large size of the fruit, it is so firm and rich in sugar that it will stand shipping two hundred miles, arriving at market in first class order; and it can readily be kept in perfect condition for several days after being gathered.

The merits of this truly reliable, everbearing raspberry may be summarized as follows:

1. It is the earliest of all red raspberries.
2. It is wonderfully prolific; the first, or main crop, being far greater than that of any other red variety known.
3. It gives a crop of fruit all summer and autumn, fruiting on the old canes in generous quantities until late in August. By this date, berries begin to ripen upon the young, i. e., current year's canes, which continue to produce berries in increasing numbers until late autumn; in fact, until severe frost.
4. Berries are bright crimson, of large size and of surpassing quality—rich, sugary, with full raspberry flavor. They are of exceedingly meaty, firm texture and keep in good condition longer, after being gathered, than any other red raspberry. As a shipper it is unexcelled.
5. The canes are of stocky, strong growth with a great abundance of dark green leathery leaves.
6. It succeeds upon all soils, whether light and sandy or cold heavy clay, and the canes are absolutely hardy.

BEARS THE FIRST SEASON

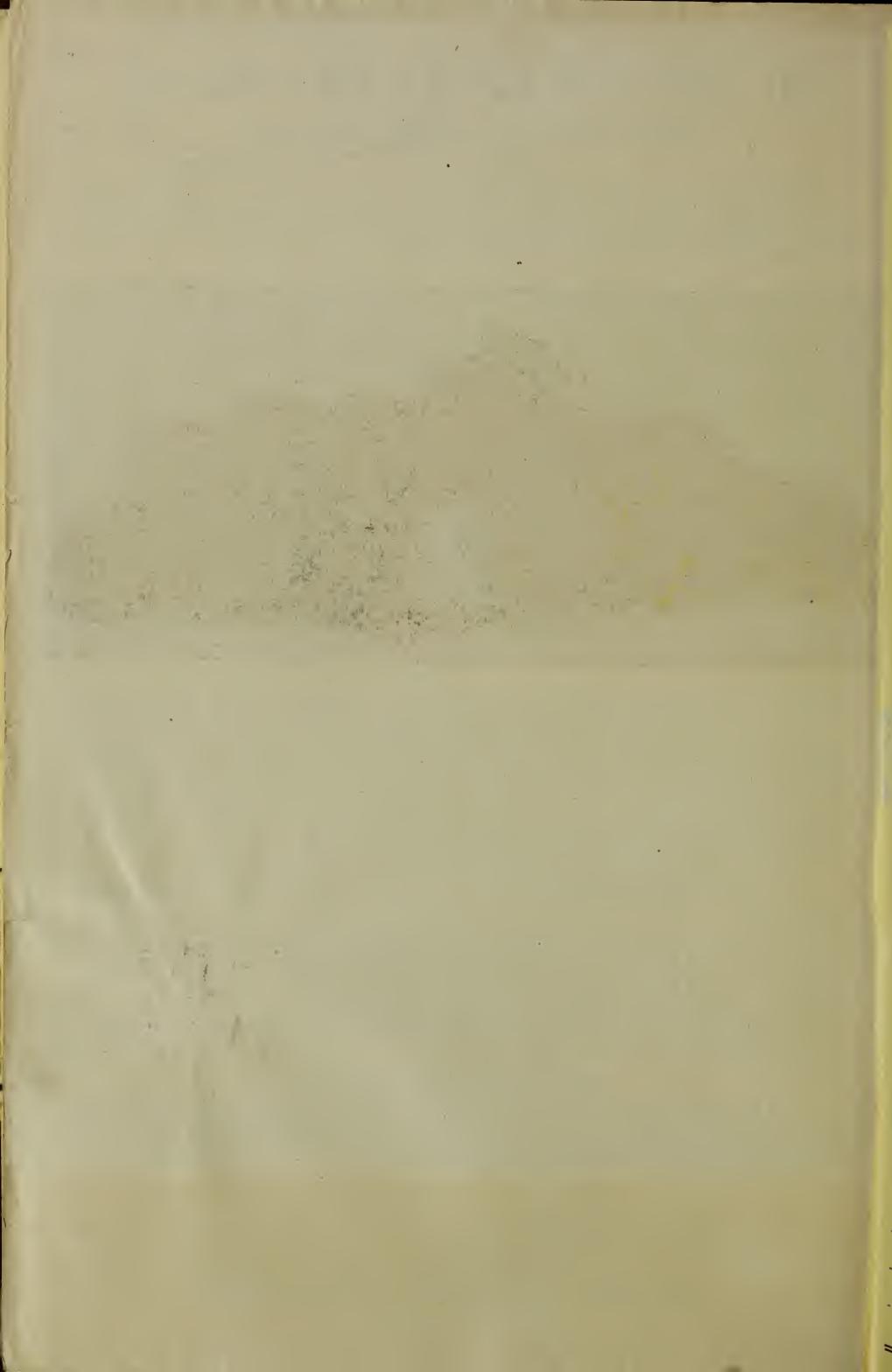
St. Regis yields a crop of fruit the season it is planted. Plants of it planted in early April gave ripe berries on June 20th of the same year. For four weeks thereafter the yield was heavy and the canes continued to produce ripe fruit freely without intermission, until the middle of October. The berries were large and beautiful, firm and full flavored to the very last.

UNITED LITHO. & PTB. CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

This raspberry has been tested in our nursery grounds, and is all that is claimed for it. We offer plants for sale at the following prices:

3 for \$1.00; 6 for \$1.75; 12 for \$3.00, by express or mail prepaid.

MILTON NURSERY COMPANY
MILTON, OREGON



Date _____ 19____

Milton Nursery Company, Milton, Ore.

A. MILLER & Sons, Incorporators

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed find \$_____, for which please send me the following articles by (freight or express)_____

Name (*write plain*) _____

Postoffice _____ R. F. D. No. _____

County _____ State _____

Ship to _____ *When* _____

NAME OF RAILROAD AND STATION

NAME OF RAILROAD AND STATION

